

A  
DISCOVERVS  
AND DISCOVERY

OF NEVV-FOUND-LAND, WITH

many reasons to prooue how worthy and beneficiall a Plantation may there be made, after a better manner than it was.

TOGETHER WITH THE LAYING  
OPEN OF CERTAINE ENORMITIES

and abuses committed by some that trade to that  
Countrey, and the meanes laid downe for  
reformation thereof.

Written by Captaine Richard Whitbourne of  
Exmouth, in the Countrey of Deuon, and published by Authority.

As also a louing Inuitation: and likewise the copies of certaine  
Letters sent from that Countrey; which are printed in  
the latter part of this Booke.



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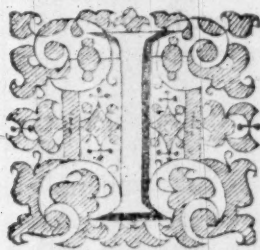




# TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE,

JAMES, BY THE GRACE OF GOD,  
King of great Brittain, France and Ireland,  
*Defender of the Faith, &c.*

*Most Dread Soueraigne,*



I hath alwaies beene my chieftest studie and practice, to serue your Maiestie and my Countrey: the intent of my best labours that way, I haue put into the following Discouery, and vpon good approbation thereof by diuers of your Maiesties most Honorable Priuie Councell, I haue beene encouraged to offer vpon the same worke vnto your Maiestie. I confesse my weakenesse such; that I cannot put so fit a Garment vpon it, either of stile or method, as I conceiue the matter it selfe deserueth. The substance of the worke, I submit to your Maiesties wisdom and iudgement; the errors and things needlesse, to your Highnesse pardon. The purpose thereof, is, with your gracious allowance, to beget a disposition in all your Maiesties Subiects, for a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, grounded vpon reason of industry, both generally and particularly profitable

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

table to the Vndertakers and Posterities, as well in matters of wealth, as also the meanes for increase of defence and Power; which will the better goe forward, when your Maiesties subiects are made acquainted, with what facility it may bee vndertaken; and so to worke the more effectuall impression in them, when they shall vnderstand, that it is an Iland, neere as spacious as *Ireland*, and lieth so farre distant from the Continent of *America*, as *England* is from the neereest part of *France*, and neere halfe the way between *Ireland* and *Virginia*, and the most part of in aboute foure degrees neerer the South, than *Englad*, and hath bene already well approued by diuers of your Maiesties Subiects as haue liued there many yeeres, that the Countrey is very healthfull and pleasant in the winter. How commodious and beneficially and Land may be peopled with small charge, and proue profitable to the Vndertakers, and not hurtful to any of your Maiesties Subiects, the following Discourse will make it plainly appeare. And if your Maiesties Subiects put it in triall to vndertake; I trust, God will giue a blessing to the successe; whereof I haue onely made a true and plaine Relation of the truth: if I should write other then the truth, there are a great number of people that haue often traded to that Countrey, whom I suppose will be ready to disproue me.

Thus being loth to be too tedious, I most humbly recommend to God, and to your Maiesty, my indeuours, the successe thereof, and my poore selfe,

*Your Maiesties most humble  
and faithfull Subiect,*

Richare Whitbourne.



## To his Maiesties good Subiects.

**H**aving had my breeding for many yeeres together in the courses of Marchandizing and Navigation, I haue, through the expence of my time in that calling, set this downe to my selfe, for my duty therein, to obserue and collect, wherein my labors might become profitable to my Countrey; and the rather, because I could not be ignorant, how much the maintenance, and increase of Shipping and Mariners concernes vs, who may fully bee stiled, The nation of the Sea; which generall reasons were more and more commended to me, by more particular considerations offered me, in the notice I tooke of the disposition and affaires of other States, to which ours hath relation; some points wherof cannot now seasonably bee mentioned; some others proper to what I discourse of, will present themselves in their places, as I shall goe along in giuing account of my endenours.

Among my undertakings & employments in Seafaring, the most part haue beene to an Iland, called New-found-land, in part heretofore outwardly discouered, but neuer looked into by those discouerers as it deserued; from the beginning I found it promise well, in respect of the purpose I had, to gather something for the bettering of the Common wealth, and the more I made tryall of it, the more satisfaction it gaue mee: Therefore I affected that course better then any other I fell vnto; insomuch as I did so fixe my industry vpon it, that for the qualifying of my trauels, I obtained Commission from the State to proceede in it, and am now come to propound to my Countrey-men, the benefit they may make of an orderly Plantation and Traffike there: the following Discourse will satisfie them, if

To his Maiesties good Subiects.

they will forgie the vnhandfomenesse of the forme it is put in to, and looke into the matter it selfe onely.

The Island of New-found-land is large, temperate and fruitfull, the fruitfulness of it consisting not only in things of sustenance for those that shall inhabite it, but in many sorts of commodities likewise, of good use and value to bee transported. The Natiues in it are ingenuous, and apt by discrete and moderate gouernements to be brought to obedience. The seate is fit for Harbour and reliefe, upon the way betweene vs and Virginia, and consequently of aduantage to vs in any action that may engage vs, either by way of offence or attempt, in regard of those parts of the World. The Seas are so rich, as they are able to aduance a great Trade of fishing; which with Gods blessing, will become very seruiceable to the Naue; and the increase of fishing there, cannot despaire of finding Portes enow to vent the commoditie at profitable rates.

Now if you would vnderstand what moitiues wee haue at home with vs to carry vs thither; doe but looke upon the populousnesse of our Countrey, to what a surfet of multitude ~~is~~ this subiect; consider how charitable for those that goe, and how much ease it will be for those that stay, to put forth some of our numbers, to such an employment of liuing. Compare the English nature with others; and finde whether wee haue not as much courage as they, both to undertake and maintaine; onely we lose it, in hauing lesse industry. Turne then towards the Lowe Countries, behold how they haue wonne upon vs, by taking aduantage of our sitting still; (and most remarkeable in this point of fishing) which, if their Audit were published, would be found (I beleue) one of the best Agents they haue, both for their strength and wealth.

There is another moitiue also, which amongst our Ancestors was wont to finde good respect, namely, the honour of the action, by the enlarging of Dominions; and that which will crowne the worke, will be the aduancement of the honour of God, in  
bring-

To his Maiesty and Subiects.

bringing poore Infidels ( & others of that Countrey ) to his  
Worship, and their owne saluation.

I commend the designe to the entertainment of his Maiesty  
and his Kingdomes : because I esteeme it such a one, as deserues  
not only to be vndertaken, but to be gone thorow withall.

And as it is a Project of no fantasie in me, but a truth ground-  
ed vpon a well-weighed experience ; so haue I not presumed to  
publish it, but vpon good approbation, as hath already appea-  
red.

If these considerations, with many others here omitted, but  
contained in the ensuing Discourse, may worke an impression  
in the affections of his Maiesties Subiects, for the aduancement  
of Gods glory, their owne and their Countreys prosperity, it shall  
bee some content toward the great paines, losses of time, and ex-  
pence of my meanes that I haue sustained in the prosecuting  
thereof, for which I trust you will at least retorne me your  
thankfull acceptance ; and so I remaine

Your louing friend,

R. W.





# THE PREFACE,

## BEING AN INDVCTION

to the following Discourse.



Although I well know, that it is an hard matter to perswade people to aduenture into strange Countreies; especially to remaine and settle themselves there, though the conditions thereof be neuer so beneficiall and aduantageous for them: yet I cannot be out of all hope, when it shall be taken into consideration, what infinite riches and aduantages other Nations (and in particular, the Spaniards and Portugals) haue gotten to themselves by their many Plantations, not onely in America; but also in Barbary, Guinnie, Binnie, and other places: And when it shall plainly appeare, by the following Discourse, that the Countrey of New-found-land as it is heere truly described) is little inferior to any other for the commodities thereof; and lies, as it were, with open armes towards England, offering it selfe to be embraced, and inhabited by vs: I cannot be out of hope (I say) but that my Countreymen will be induced, either by the thriving examples of others, or by the strength of reason, to hearken, and put to their helping hands to that, which will in all likelihood yeeld them a plentifull reward of their labours. But before I enter into discourse of the Countrey it selfe, I hold it fit to make knowne partly the meanes and degrees, whereby I attained vnto the experience and knowledge I haue thereof.

And first, for mine owne estate and condition, it is well knowne, that my breeding and course of life hath bin such, as that I haue long time set many people on worke, and spent most  
of



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of my dayes in travell, especially in Merchandizing, and Sea-voyages. I have bin often in France, Spaine, Italy, Portugall, Sauoy, Denmarke, Norway, Spruceland, the Canaries, and Soris Ilands : and for the New-found-land; it is almost so familiarly knowne to me as my owne Countrey.

In the yere 1588. I served vnder the then Lord Admirall, as Captaine in a ship of my owne, set forth at my charge against the Spanish Armada : and after such time as that service was ended, taking my leaue of his Honor, I had his fauourable Letters to one Sir Robert Dennis, in the Countie of Deuon, Knight; whereby there might bee some course taken, that the charge, as well of my owne ship, as also of two other, and a Pinnace, with the victuals and men therein imployed with mee, should not be any way burthensome to me. Wherein there was such order giuen by the then right Honourable Lords of the priuie Councell, that the same was well satisfied; which service is to be seene recorded in the Booke at White-Hall.

Now, to expresse some of my Voyages to the New-found-land, which make most for the present purpose :

My first Voiage thither, was about 40. yeeres since, in a worthy ship of the burthen of 300. Tunne, set forth by one Master Cotten of South-hampton; we were bound to the grand Bay (which lyeth on the North-side of that Land,) purposing there to trade then with the Sauage people, (for whom we carried sundry commodities) and to kill Whales, and to make Traine oyle, as the Biscuines doe there yeerely in great abundance. But this our intended Voyage was ouerthrowne, by the indiscretion of our Captaine, and fuint-heartednesse of some gentlemen of our company, who loued soft fetherbeds better then hard cabins, and longed rather to sit by a tauerne fire, then to haue the cold weather blast of those Seas blow on their faces.

Whereupon we set saile from thence, and bare with Trinity Harbour in New-found-land: where we killed great store of Fish, Deere, Beares, Beuers, Seales, Otters, and such like, with

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abundance of Sea-fowle: and so returning for Eng<sup>l</sup>and, we arrived safe at South-hampton.

In a Voyage to that Countrey about 36. yeeres since, I had then the command of a worthy ship of 220. Tun, set forth by one Master Crooke of South-hampton: At that time Sir Humfry Gilbert, a Deuonshire Knight, came thither with two good ships and a Pinnace, and brought with him a large Patent, from the late most renowned Queene Elizabeth, and in her name tooke possession of that Countrey, in the Harbor of S. Johns, wherof I was an eye-witnes. He sailed frō thence towards Virginia; & by reason of some unhappy direction in his course, the greatest ship hee had, stricke vpon Shelues, on the Coast of New-England, and was there lost, with most part of the company in her: And hee himselfe being then in a small Pinnace of 20. Tun, in the company of his Vice-Admirall, (one Capitaine Hayes) returning towards England, in a great storme was ouerwhelmed with the Seas, and so perished.

In another Voyage I made thither, about 34. yeres past, wher-in I had the command of a good ship partly mine own; at that time one Sir Barnard Drake of Deuonshire, Knight, came thither with a Commission, and hauing diuers good Ships vnder his command, hee there tooke many Portugall Ships, laden with fish, and traine oyle, and brought them into Eng-land as Prizes.

Omitting to speake of other Voyages I made thither, during the late Queenes Raigne, I will descend to later times.

In the yere 1611. being in New-found-land, at which time that famous Arch-Pirate, Peter Easton, came there, and had with him ten saile of good Ships, well furnished, and very rich, I was kept eleuen weekes vnder his command, and had from him many golden promises, and much wealth offered to be put into my hands, as it is well knowne: I did perswade him much to desist from his euill course; his intreaties then to me, beeing that I would come for England, to some friends of his, and  
solicite

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*solicit them to become humble petitioners to your Majesty for his pardon: but having no warrant to touch such goods, I gave him thanks for his offer; onely I requested him to release a Ship that he had taken upo the Coast of Guinnie, belonging to one Captaine Rashly of Foy in Cornewall; a man whom I knew but onely by report: which he accordingly released. Whereupon I provided men, victuals, and a fraught for the said Ship, and so sent her home to Dartmouth in Deuon, though I neuer had so much as thanks for my kindnesse therein. And so leauing Easton, I came for England, and gaue notice of his intention, letting passe my Voyage that I intended for Naples, and lost both my labour and charges: for before my arriuall, there was a Pardon granted, and sent him from Ireland. But Easton hauering with those Ships and riches, upon the Coast of Barbary, as hee promised, with a longing desire, and full expectation to bee called home, lost that hope, by a too much delaying of time by him who carried the Pardon. Whereupon hee sailed to the Straights of Gibraltar, and was afterwards entertained by the Duke of Sauoy.*

*I was there also in the yeere 1614. when Sir Henry Manwaring was upon that Coast, with fine good Ships strongly provided; hee caused mee to spend much time in his company, and from him I returned into England, although i was bound from thence to Marseilles, to make sale of such goods as I then had, and other imployments, &c.*

*In the yeere 1615. I returned againe to New-found-land, carrying with mee a Commission out of the high Court of Admiralty, authorizing me to impannell Iuries, and to make inquiry upon oath, of sundry abuses and disorders committed amongst Fishermen yeerely upon that Coast, and of the fittest meanes to redresse the same, with some other poynts, hauing a more particular relation to the Office of the Lord Admirall.*

*What was then there done by vertue of that Commission, which was wholly executed at my owne charge, hath been at large*

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large by me already certified into the high Court of Admiralty. Neuer thelesse, seeing the some hath beene ouer slip't euer since, and not produced those good effects which were expected, I will, in some conuenient place of this Discourse, set downe a brieffe collection of some part of my indeuours spent in that seruice; not doubting but it will be as auailable for the furtherance of our intended designe, as any other reason I shall deliuer.

In the yeere 1616. I had a ship at New-found-land, of 100. Tun, which returning laden from thence, being bound for Lisbone, was met with by a French Pyrate of Rochell, one Daniel Tibolo, who rifled her, to the ouerthrow & losse of my Voyage, in more then the summe of 860. pounds, and cruelly handled the Master and company that were in her: and although I made good prooffe thereof at Lisbone, and represented the same also to this Kingdom, as appertained, after my returne from thence; yet for all this great losse, I could neuer haue any recompence.

Shortly after my returne from Lisbone, I was sent for by the foresaid Doctor Vaughan, who about a yeere before, by a grant from the Patentees, had undertaken to settle people in New-found-land; he acquainted me with his designes, and after some conference touching the same, he gaue me a conueyance vnder his hand and seale for the terme of my life, with full power to gouerne within his circuit vpon that Coast; whereupon (being desirous to aduance that worke) in Anno 1618. I sailed thither in a Shippe of my owne, which was victualled by that Gentleman, my selfe, and some others. Wee likewise then did set forth another Ship, for a fishing Voyage, which also carried some victuals for those people which had beene formerly sent to inhabite there: but this Ship was intercepted by an Englisherring Captaine, (one Captaine Whitney, who went forth with Sir Walter Rawleigh) he tooke the Master of her, the Boatswaine, and two other of the best men, with much of her victuals (the rest of the Company for feare run-  
ning

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ning into the woods) and so left the Ship as a prize, whereby our intended fishing-Voyages of both Ships were ouerthrowne, and the Plantation hindred.

Now seeing it pleased your Maiesty many yeres since, to take good notice of the said New-found land, and granted a Patent for a Plantation there, wherein many Honourable and worthy mens indenours, haue deserued good commendations, the which I desire to further with all my best indenours: knowing they haue been hindered therein by some erring Subiects that haue arriued vpon that Coast; it being indifferent to me, whether there be a new foundation laid, or whether it bee builded on that which hath already been begun; so that the Plantation goe forward: Yet I may truly say, that hitherto little hath been performed to any purpose, by such as therein were employed, worthy the name of a Plantation, or answerable to the expectation and desert of the Undertakers; as may be expected from a thorow performance hereafter. And seeing that no man hath yet published any fit motives or inducements, whereby to perswade men to aduenture, or plant there; I haue presumed plainly to lay downe these following reasons, whereby to further that worke so worthily intended, by prescribing fit meanes how a Plantation might be settled there; hoping thereby to stirre vp many of your Maiesties good and religious Subiects, duely to waigh the piety, honour and benefit that will arise from such a worke, considering how your Maiesties Kingdomes do abound and overflow with people. And although I haue often suffered great losses by Sea-Rouers, and other casualties of the Sea, yet in this poynt, I haue tasted of Gods exceeding great mercy, that neuer any Ship, wherein I my selfe was present, miscarried, or came then to any mischance, or any casualty of the Sea, whercunto all Ships are subiect: so as I may well say, that my life hath beene a mixture of crosses and comforts, wherein neuertheless they haue not been so equally ballanced, but that the one hath ouerweighed the other: for now, after more then 40.



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yeeres spent in the foresaid courses, there remains little other fruit unto mee, saving the peace of a good conscience, which giues me this testimony, that I haue euer beene a loyall Subiect to my Prince, and a true louer of my Countrey, and was neuer as yet in all my time beholding to any Doctors counsell, or Apothecaries drugs, for the preservation of my health; and it will be to mee a contentment, if I may be so happy, as to become the instrument of any publik good herein, and in whatsoener, for the good of my Prince and Countrey: And so I descend to the particular Relation of the Countrey, &c.

R. W.

A





# A RELATION OF

## THE NEVV-FOUND-LAND, WITH A

more ample discouery of that Country; then euer was yet

set foorth to the open view; together with the Briefes of such

*presentments, as were there taken to the vse of your Maiesty,*

*by vertue of a Commission vnder the Broad Seale*

*of the Admiralty, directed to mee*

Richard Whitbourne.



Of dread Soueraigne, It is to be seene by the  
*Cosmographers Maps, & well approued, that*  
the New-found-land is an Iland, bordering  
vpon the Continent of *America*, from which  
it is diuided by Sea: so farre distant, as *England* is from  
the neereest part of *France*, and lieth betweene 46 and 53  
degrees North-latitude: It is as spacious as *Ireland*, & lyes  
neere the course that ships vsually hold in their returne  
from the *West-Indies*, and neere halfe the way betweene  
*Ireland* and *Virginia*.

*The situation of  
the Countrey.*

I shall not much neede to commend the wholesome  
temperature of that Countrey, seeing the greatest part  
thereof lieth aboue foure degrees neerer the South, then  
any part of *England* doth. And it hath bin well approued  
by some of our Nation, who haue liued there many yeres,  
that in the winter season it is as pleasant and healthfull, as  
*England* is. And although the example of one Summer  
be no certaine rule for other yeeres; yet thus much also  
can I truly affirme, that in the yeere 1615, of the many  
thousands of *English, French, Portugals, and others*, that

*The temperature  
of the ayre.*

were then vpon that Coast, ( amongst whom I sailed to and fro more then one hundred and so leagues) I neither saw nor heard in all that trauell, of any man or boy of either of these Nations, that dyed there during the whole voyage; neither was there so much as any one of the sicke.

The naturall Inhabitants of the Countrey, as they are but few in number; so are they something rude & sauage people; hauing neither knowledge of God, nor liuing vnder any kinde of ciuill gouernement. In their habits, customs and maners, they resemble the *Indians* of the Continent, they liue altogether in the North and West part of the Countrey, which is seldome frequented by the *English*. But the *French* and *Biscaines* (who resort thither yere-ly for the Whale fishing, and also for the Cod-fish) report them to be an ingenious and tractable people (being well vsed :) they are ready to assist them with great labour and patience, in the killing, cutting, and boyling of Whales; and making the Train-oyle, without expectation of other reward, then a little bread, or some such small hire.

All along the coast of this Countrey, there are many spacious and excellent Bayes, some of them stretching into the land, one towards another; more then twenty leagues. On the East side of the land, are the Bayes of *Trinity* and *Conception*; which stretch themselues towards the South-west; *Tor* Bay, and *Capelin* Bay, lying also on the East, stretch toward the West: The Bayes of *Trepassey*, *S. Mary*, *Borrell*, and *Plaisance*, on the South part of the land, extend their armes toward the North: The great Bay of *S. Peters*, lying on the Southwest side of the land, and East, Southerly from the great Riuer of *Canady*, being about twenty leagues distant, the same stretcheth toward the East. And here I pray you note, that the bottomes of these Bayes do meete, together within the compasse of a small circuit: by meanes whereof our men passing ouer land from

from Bay, to Bay, may with much facility discover the whole Country.

From the Bay of *S. Peter*, round about the West side of the land, till you come to the grand Bay, which lyeth on the North-side of the Countrey; and so from thence, till you come round, back to *Trinity Bay*, are abundance of large and excellent Bayes; which are lesse known, because not frequented by the *English*, who seldom fish to y Northward of *Trinity Bay*. And it is to be obserued, that round about the Coast and in the Bayes, there are many small Islands, (none of them further off then a league from the land) both faire and fruitfull: neither doth any one part of the world afford greater store of good Harbors, more free from dangers, or more commodious, then are there built by the admirable workmanship of God; I will onely instance 2. or three of the chiefeſt, for some speciall reasons.

*Commodious  
Islands and war-  
my Harbors.*

*Trinity Harbor* lyes neere in 49. degrees North-latitude, being very comodiously seated to receiue shipping in reasonable weather, both to anchor in, & from thence to saile towards either the East, West, or South: It hath three Armes or Riuer, long and large enough for many hundred saile of Ships, to moare fast at. Anchor neere a mile from the Harbors mouth, close adioyning to the Riuer side, and within the Harbor is much open land, well stored with grasse, Winter and Summer, to maintaine store of ordinary cattell, besides Hogges and Goats, and it standeth North, most of any Harbor in the land, where our Nation practiseth fishing; It is neer vnto a great Bay lying on the North-side of it, called the Bay of *Flowers*; to which place no Ships repaire to fish, partly in regard of sundry Rocks & Ledges lying euen with the water. & full of danger; but chiefly (as I coniecture) because the Sauage people of that Countrey doe there inhabit: many of them secretly euery yeere, come into *Trinity Bay*

*Trinity Harbor  
affording diuers  
good commodi-  
ties.*

*Sauages living  
neere to Trinity  
Harbor.*

and Harbor in the night time, purposely to steale Sailes, Lines, Hatchets, Hookes, Knives, and such like. And this Bay is not three English miles ouer land from *Trinity* Bay in some places; which people if they might bee reduced to the knowledge of the true *Trinity* indeede, no doubt but it would be a most sweete and acceptable sacrifice to God, an euerlasting honour to your Maiesty, and the heauenliest blessing to those poore Creatures, who are buried in their owne superstitious ignorance. The taske thereof would proue easie, if it were but well begun, and constantly seconded by industrious spirits: and no doubt but God himselfe would set his hand to reare vp and aduance so noble, so pious, and so Christian a building.

*The bottomes of  
diuers Bayes  
meeting neere  
together.*

The bottome of the Bay of *Trinity* comes neere vnto the Bay of *Trepassey*, & the bottome of some other Bayes, as I haue already touched before. And what commodities may thereby redound, if some of your Maiesties Subiects were also once settled to plant neere vnto the Harbor of *Trepassey*, being the South part of *New-found-land*, where some ships vse yeerely to fish?

If therefore neere the Harbor of *Trinity* it were also inhabited, I see no reason to the contrary; but that a speedy and more certain knowledge might be had of the Countrey, by reason those sauage people are so neere; who being politikely and gently handled, much good might be wrought vpon them: for I haue had apparant proofes of their ingenuous and subtrill dispositions, and that they are a people full of quicke and liuely apprehensions.

*The Harbour  
of Trepassey  
lying commodi-  
ously.*

*Trepassey* in like manner is as commodious a Harbor, lying in a more temperate climate, almost in 46. degrees the like Latitude, and is both faire and pleasant, and a wholesome Coast, free from Rockes and Shelues: so that of all other Harbors it lies the Southmost of any Harbor in the land, and most conueniently to receiue our ship-  
ping

ping passing to and from *Virginia, New-England* and the *Bermuda* Ilands; and also any other shipping that shall passe to and from the Riuer of *Canady* and the coast thereof; because they vsually passe, and so returne in sight of the land of *Trepassey*; and also for some other purposes, as shall be partly declared in the following Discourse.

But I will not insist vpon further particulars of Harbors in this place, seeing our men that yerely trade to that Coast, know them to be as good and commodious Harbours, as any other whatsoever.

The soyle of this Countrey, is so fruitfull, as that in diuers places, there the summer naturally produceth out of the fruitfull wombe of the earth, without the labour of mans hand, great plenty of greene Pease & Fitches, faire, round, full and wholesome as our Fitches are in *England*; of which I haue there sed on many times: the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell and other beasts in the winter, with the helpe of Hay; of which there may be made great store with little labour, in diuers places of the Countrey. Then haue you there faire Strawberries, red and white, and faire Respasse berries and Gooseberries, as there bee in *England*; as also multitudes of Bilberries, which are called by some, Whortes, and many other delicate Berries (which I cannot name) in great abundance. There are also many other fruits, as small Peares, Cherries, Filberds, &c. And of these Berries & fruits the store is there so great, that the Mariners of my Ship and Barkes company, haue gathered at once, more then halfe an hogshead would hold; of which diuers times eating their fill, I neuer heard of any man, whose health was thereby any way impaired.

There are also herbes for Sallers and Broth; as Parsley, Alexander, Sorrell, &c. And also flowers, as the red and white Damaske Rose, with other kinds; which are most beautifull

*The fertility of the soyle.*

*Seuerall sorts of fruits there growing.*



beautifull and delightfull, both to the sight and smell. And questionlesse the Countrey is stored with many Physicall herbes and rootes, albeit their vertues are not knowne, because not sought after, yet within these few yeeres, many of our Nation finding theſelues ill, haue bruised ſome of the hearbs and ſtrained the iuyce into Beere, Wine or *Aqua-vita*; & by Gods aſſiſtance, after a few drinkings, it hath reſtored them to their former health. The like vertue it hath to cure a wound, or any ſwelling, either by waſhing the griued places with ſome of the herbes boyled, or by applying them ſo thereunto (plaſter-wiſe) which I haue ſeene by often experience.

*Corne growing  
there yeelding  
good increaſe.*

This beeing the naturall fruitfulneſſe of the earth, producing ſuch variety of things, fit for foode, without the labor of man; I might in reaſon hence inferre, that if the ſame were manured, and husbanded in ſome places, as our grounds are, it would be apt to beare Corne, and no leſſe fertile than the *English* ſoyle. But I need not confine my ſelfe to probabilities therein: ſeeing our men that haue wintred there diuers yeeres, did for a triall and experiment thereof ſow ſome ſmall quantity of Corne, which I ſaw growing very faire; and they found the increaſe to be great, and the graine very good; and it is well knowne to me, and diuers that trade there yeerely, how that Cabbage, Carrets, Turneps, Lettice, Parſley, and ſuch like, proue ſo well there as elſewhere.

*Store of Deere  
and other beaſts.*

In diuers parts of the Countrey, there is great ſtore of Deere, and ſome Hares, many Foxes, Squirrels, Beuers, Wolves, and Beares, with other ſorts of beaſts, ſeruing as well for neceſſity, as for profit and delight. Neither let me ſeeme ridiculous, to annex a matter of nouelty, rather then waight, to this diſcourſe.

*A rare example  
of the gentle na-  
ture of the beaſts  
of that Countrey.*

In the yeere 1615. it was well knowne to 48. perſons of my company, and diuers other men, that three ſeuerall



uerall times, the Wolves and beasts of the Countrey came downe neere them to the Sea-side, where they were laboring about their fish, howling and making a noise: so that at each time my Mastiffe-dogge went vnto them (as the like in that Countrey hath not beene seene:) the one began to fawne and play with the other, and so went together into the Woods, and continued with them, euerie of these times nine or ten daies, and did returne vnto vs without any hurt. Hereof I am no way superstitious: yet it is something strange to mee, that the wilde beasts, being followed by a sterne Mastiffe-dogge, should grow to familiarity with him, seeing their natures are repugnant: surely much rather the people, by our discrete and gentle vsage, may be brought to society, being already naturally inclined thereunto.

But to returne to our purpose, and to speake something of the great plenty of Fowle in that Countrey, as well *Plenty of Land fowle.* Land-fowle, as Water-fowle; the variety of both kinds is infinit. The Land-fowle; (besides great number of smal birds flying vp and downe, some without name, that liue by scraping their food from the earth in the hardest winter that is) there are also Hawkes, great and small, Partridges, Thrush, and Thrussels abundance very far. As also Filladies, Nightingales and such like small birds that sing most pleasantly. There are also birds that liue by prey, as Rauens, Gripes, Crows, &c. For Water-fowle, there is *Water-fowle.* certainly so good, and as much variety, as in any part of the world; as Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Gulls, Penguins, and many other sorts. These Penguins are as big as Geese, and flye not, for they haue but a little short wing, and they multiply so infinitely, vpon a certaine flat Iland, that men driue them from thence vpon a boord, into their boats, by hundreds at a time; as if God had made the innocency of so poore a creature, to become such an ad-

mirable instrument for the sustentation of man. There are also Godwits, Curlewes, and a certaine kinde of towle that are called Oxen and Kine, with such like; which fowle doe not onely feede those that trade thither greatly for foode, but also they are a great furthering to diuers Ships voyages, because the abundance of them is such, that the Fishermen doe bait their hookes with the quarters of Seafowle on them: and therewith some ships doe yeerely take a great part of their fishing voyages, with such baite, before they can get others.

*flowater and  
ngs.*

The fresh Waters and Springs of that Countrey, are many in number, and withall very pleasant, delightfull and wholesome, that no Countrey in the world hath better. And Fewell for fire is so plentifull, that there is neuer like to be any want there of those Commodities.

*any sorts of  
nber there  
wing.*

In like manner there is great abundance of Trees, fit to be employed in other seruiceable vses: There are Firre and Spruce trees, sound, good, and fit to mast Ships withall; and as commodious for boords and buildings as the Spruce and Firre trees of *Normay*; and out of these came abundance of Turpentine. No countrey can shew Pine and Birch trees, of such height and greatnesse as those are there, and doubtlesse, if some store of your Maiesties Subiects doe once settle there to liue, and would be industrious to search further, and more thoroughly into the Countrey, then as yet it hath been, there might be found many other commodities of good worth. Amongst the which I may not omit, that there is much probability of finding Mines, and making of Iron and Pitch.

*no hope of  
lines, and ma-  
ng of Iron and  
sch.  
sh in great  
undance.*

The Riuers also and Harbors are generally stored with delicate Fish, as Salmons, Peales, Eeles, Herrings, Mackerell, Flounders, Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Trouts the fairest, fattest and sweetest, that I haue seene in any part of the world. The like for Lobsters, Crafish, Muskels,

*lens;*

Hens; and other varietie of Shelfish. And also obserue heere, that in these places there is vsually store of the spawne and fric of feuerall sorts of fishes: whereby the Sea fowle liue so far, as they are there in the winter: And likewise the Beuers, Otters and such like, that seeke their foode in the Ponds and treth Riuer Winter and Summer, whereby it may wel appeare that the frost & snowes are not extreme there in the Winter season, as it is in *England* diuers Winters.

The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales, Spanish Mac-kerell, Dorrelpoles, Herring, Hogs, Porpoises, Seales, and such like royall fish, &c. But the chiefe commodities of *New found-land* yet knowne, and which is growne to be a settled trade, and that which may be much bettered by an orderly Plantation there, ( if the Traders thither will take some better course, then formerly they haue done, as shall bee declared ) is the Codfishing vpon that Coast, by which our Nation and many other Countries are en-  
*Cod fishing a great hope of be-  
nefit therefrom*

And if I should here set downe a valuation of that fish, which the *French*, *Biscaines*, and *Portugals* fetch yeerely from this Coast of *New found-land*, and the *Banke*, which lieth within 25. leagues to the East of that Countrey, where the *French* vie to fish Winter and Summer, vsually making two voyages euery yere thither. ( To which places, and to the Coast of *Canada*, which lieth neere vnto it, are yeerely sent from those Countreies, more then 400 saile of ships: ) It would seeme incredible, yea some men are of opinion, that the people of *France*, *Spaine*, *Portugall* and *Italy*, could not so well liue, if the benefit of the fishing vpon that Coast, and your Maiesties other Dominions, were taken from them. But I trust, it will be sufficient, that I giue an estimate of our owne trading

thither, and partly of the wealth and commodities we reape thereby, without any curious search into other mens profits.

6. Saile of  
fish lying upon  
the Coast,  
anno 1615.

In the yeere 1615. when I was at *New-found-land*, with the Commission before-mentioned, which was an occasion of my taking the more particular obseruations of that Countrey, there were then on that Coast, of your Maiesties subiects, about 250. saile of Ships great and small. The burthens and Tunnage of them all one with another, so neere as I could take notice, allowing every ship to be at least threescore tunne (for as some of them contained lesse, so many of them held more) amounted to more then 15000. tunnes. Now for every threescore tun burthen, according to the vsuall manning of ships in those voyages, agreeing with the note I then tooke, there are to be set downe 20. men and boyes: by which computation in 250. saile, there were no lesse then 5000. persons. Now every one of these ships, so neere as I could ghesse, had about 120000. fish, and five tun of Traine oyle one with another. So that the total of the fish in 250. saile of those ships, when it was brought into *England, France, or Spayne*, (being sold after the rate of foure pound, for every thousand of fish, sixe score fishes to the hundred which is not a penny a fish, and if it yeeld lesse, it was ill sold) amounted in mony to 120000. pound.

that the value  
the fish con-  
tained in most  
ships did amount  
to.

Now, as I have said before, allowing to every ship of 60. tun, at least five tun of Traine-oyle, the totall of all that ariseth to 1250. tun; each tun, whether it bee sold in *England*, or elswhere, being vnder-valued at 12. pound. So as the whole value thereof in money, amounteth to the sum of 15000. pound, which added to the fish, it will appeare that the totall value of the fish, and Traine oyle of those 250. saile of ships that yeere, might yeeld to your Maiesties subiects better then the sum of 135000. pound,  
omitting

omitting to reckon the ouer-prices which were made and gotten by the sale therof in forraine Countreys, being much more then what is vsually made at home, and so the like in other yeeres. And this certainly, in my vnderstanding, is a point worthy of consideration, that so great wealth should yeerly be raised, by one sole commodity of that Countrey, yea by one only sort of fish, and not vpon any other trade thither, which must needs yeeld, with the imployments thereof, great riches to your Maiesties subiects: And this also to be gathered and brought home by the sole labor and industry of men, without exchange or exportation of our Coine, and natieue commodities, or other aduenture (then of necessary prouisions for the fishing) as Salt, Nets, Leads, Hookes, Lines, and the like; and of victuals, as Bread, Beere, Beefe, & Porke, in competent measure, according to the number and proportion of men imployed in those voyages. The conuerting of these commodities (gotten by fishing) into money, cannot chuse but be a great benefit to all your Maiesties Kingdomes in many respects. What the charge in setting forth of these 250. saile might amount vnto (being for victuals, which our Countrey yeeldeth) I hold it not fit heere to set downe, lest I should be accused for breaking a gap into other mens grounds. And withall it is to bee considered, that the Trade thither (as now it is) doth yeerely set on work, and relieue great numbers of people, as Bakers, Brewers, Coopers, Ship-Carpenters, Smiths, Net-makers, Rope-makers, Line-makers, Hooke-makers, Pulley-makers, and many other trades, which with their families haue their best means from these *New-found-land* voyages. Adde vnto them the families or seruants of diuers Owners and Masters of such ships as go thither, and Mariners with their families, hereby imployed and maintained.

*A great benefit by the labour a few men yearly gotten.*

*The reliefe of the trading is will afford to severall sorts of people.*

By this little which hath bin thus briefly spoken of the



situation, temperature, safenesse of the Coast, naturall fertility, commodities and riches of *New-found-land*, it doth plainly appeare, that it is a Countrey, not one y habitable and lying open, ready to receiue the first commers; but also for the goodnesse thereof, worthy to be, imbraced, and made the habitation of Christians.

afons inda-  
ng for a Plan-  
tion there.

What the reasons, motiues and inducements are, either of honour, profit, or aduantage, which may iustly inuite your Maiesty, to take some speedy and reall course for planting there, I will indeuour hereafter to shew: For it is most certaine, that by a Plantation there, and by that meanes onely, the poore mis-beleeeping Inhabitants of that Countrey may be reduced from Barbarisme, to the knowledge of God, and the light of his truth, and to a ciuill and regular kinde of life and gouernement.

As reason,  
ope of conuer-  
te the Inha-  
bitants to Chri-  
ianitie.

This is a thing so apparant, that I neede not inforce it any further, or labor to stirre vp the charity of Christs there in, to giue their furtherance towards a worke so pious, euery man knowing, that euen we our selues were once as blinde as they in the knowledge and worship of our Creator, and as rude and sauage in our liues & manners: Onely thus much will I adde, that it is not a thing impossible, but that by meanes of those slender beginnings which may be made in *New-found-land*, all the regions neere adioyning therevnto, may in time be fitly conuerted to the true worship of God.

cond reason,  
re some or all  
must that  
richly and  
fitly arise from  
nce.

Secondly, the vnting of a Countrey so beneficiall already, and so promising vnto your Maiesties other Kingdomes, without either bloodshed, charge or vsurpation, must needs be a perpetuall honour to your Maiestie in all succeeding ages; and not so onely, but also a great benefit and aduantage to the State, by a new access of Dominion: And what Prince or State can enlarge their territories, by a more easie, and more iust meanes then this?

The



The *English* are reputed for the first Discoverers of this Countrey: and a Subiect of this State, one Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* (as is touched before) hath long since taken possession thereof, to the vse of your Maiesties royall Crowne; and that possession hath beene continued by severall Patents and Commissions: so that of right, I doe conceiue, it appertaineth to your Maiestie, although it be not yet peopled with your Maiesties Subiects, notwithstanding the said Patents.

*Sir Hum. Gilbert long since took possession thereof to the use of this Crowne.*

Neither seems it impossible to me, but that your Maiestie, and your Royall Progenie, may in time annexe unto your Royall Crowne, a great part of the Continent of *America*, bordering vpon *New-found-land*, the same lying neerer to your Maiesties Kingdomes, then to any other Countrey of these our knowne parts of the World; and for the most part of it vnder the same Eleuation of the Pole with vs, & but little about sixe hundred leagues distance from hence. At least I cannot see, but that from hence further discoveries may bee made, and new trades found out, yea peradventure the supposed North-west passage: For if it cannot be proued, or if there be any possibility or probability, that there is such a passage on the Northside of *America*, betweene that and some other vnknowne parts of the world: on the North-side of that, supposed straites towards *Japan & China*, and other parts in the South Sea which in the opinion of some men is the entrance of that straight or passage that should lye neere the height of 61. degrees: then the fittest place from whence to proceede to that Discouery, is (in my opinion) the *New found-land*. And for those that henceforth attempt to search that straight or passage, to set forth sooner and more early, then heeretofore they haue done, and to saile directly to some convenient Harbour in *New-found-land*, there to refresh themselves with such provision as shall

*Hope of joining America or some parts thereof to New-found land.*

*The North and West passage to China.*

shall be needfull; and so put out from thence about the twentieth day of May (if it be once set in a faire Westerly winde) and so saile along the North part of *New-found-land*, and that Coast which is called *Cambaleu*, continuing that Northerly course vnto 64. which is but 12. degrees from the *New-found-land*; and it may be sailed in lesse then sixe dayes, with a faire Westerly winde, which commonly maketh a cleere coast all along to the North, both from Fogges, and Ice also; both which are violent hinderers to men that haue vndertaken these voiaiges; For comming to seeke out those straights or passages, with a large Easterly, or Southerly winde, which commonly bring on that Coast the fogges and Ice; and comming so late in the Summer, they haue thereby lost the aduantage and benefit of time, for finding out so happy a businesse.

But if this designe of a Plantation should not be entertained, and thorowly prosecuted, it may bee iustly doubted that some other Prince will step in, and vndertake the same; which if it should so fall out, your Maiesty shall not onely lose all those aduantages and benefits, which your Maiesty, and your subiects might reape by this Plantation, but also the actuall possession; and then those that should vsurpe your Maiesties right there, will be an hinderance to your Maiesty, either to remoue them, or to plant by them, without hazarding a breach of peace. And it may then well be feared, that such a Plantation, growing to haue strength, your subiects shall be (if not prohibited) yet at least hindred of their free trading and fishing there, or constrained to take their fish of the Planters, and at their prices; which may fall out to be a notable disseruice to your Maiesty, and the vtter ouerthrow of your subiects trade thither.

But in setting down the aduantages we shall haue by a  
settled

settled Plantation there; I haue sufficiently discovered, what our losses will be, if wee suffer our selues to be preiudiced by others.

That Countrey may be made a place of great vse and aduantage for this State, in any action that may ingage vs by way of attempt or defence, in regard of those parts of the world. For the first, this Countrey lyeth so neere the course which the Spanish ships, that come from *Mexico, Hauona*, and other places of the *West-Indies*, hold in their returne from thence, that they often saile within 100. leagues from the South part thereof.

In the yeere 1615. whilst I was in that Countrey, three ships returning from the *West-Indies*, did arrive there, purposely to refresh themselves with water, wood, fish, and fowle, and so haue diuers others done at other times to my knowledge. Sundry Portugall ships haue also come thither purposely to loaden fish from the *English*, and haue giuen them a good price for the same, and sailed from thence with it to *Brazile*, where that kinde of fish is in great request, and they haue made great profit thereby. And diuers *Dutch* and *French* ships haue also oftentimes come thither, purposely to loaden fish from the *English*, which they afterwards transport into *Italy, Spaine*, and other parts, wherby they imploy both their shipping and Mariners, making good profit thereof.

*Much hath bin gotten by strangers coming thither.*

We haue already spoken of the great numbers of *French* and *Portugall* shipping, that vially trade euery yeere to this Coast, and the places neere adioyning in fishing voyages: so that what in all likelihood may bee the euent of a Plantation to be made there, if either *Spain*, or *France* should breake league with your Maiesty, or your royall Progeny; I leaue to the consideration of your Maiesty.

*The New found land Plantation will be good for his Maiesties other Westerne plantations.*

And certainly, as your Maiesties subiects sailing to

E

and

and from *Virginia*, *New-England*, and the *Bermuda* Islands might in any extremity (having spent a mast or yard, or when any leak is sprung) be relieved; and at other times refresh themselves in their voyages, where are good commodities; if a Plantation were settled neere about *Trepassey*; So vpon occasion of any attempt, or other iniuries which might be offered vnto those more remote Plantations, they might from thence receiue succour in shorter time then from *England*.

speciall good  
eares to dis-  
cuss all his  
majesties other  
kingdomes.

Besides all this, it would be a great ease to all the rest of your Maiesties subjects, if some part of our superabounding multitudes were transplanted into *New-found land*; for besides the great number of idle persons that liue heere, spending their time in drinking, and other excesses; among which, many of your *New-found-land* men may be reckoned, during the winter season, whilest they are at home: There are many thousands of poore people of both sexes, which might be well spared out of all your Maiesties Dominions, who living penuriously, and in great want, would be perswaded to remoue their dwelling into *New-found-land*, where they might not only free themselves of their present miseries, but also by their industry, in time enrich themselves, and deserue well of the State by their employments; for there is yeerely great abundance of good fish lost for want of laborers, and diuers other good things also, whereof great benefit might bee made. Neither are the people of those your Maiesties Kingdomes, any way inferior to other Nations in courage, either to vndertake, or maintaine, but they are often lesse industrious and diligent; And (with grieve it is to be spoken) by our sluggishnesse, some of our neere neighbours haue wonne from vs the ancient honour, and that reputation, by which we were held the Masters of Navigation, and Commanders of the Seas.

And

And I am verily of opinion, if their audit were truly published to the world, that their trade of fishing vpon your Maiesties Sea-coasts, hath beene the best meanes of their present strength, hauing therby increased their shipping and wealth, and inabled their men for Navigation; For it is wel knowne, that the *French* and also the *Dutch*, by their fishing so neere your Maiesties Sea coasts, doe vse a petty kinde of picking away of infinite summes of money yeerely from your Maiesties Kingdomes, not onely from North-Yarmouth, and other places thereby, all the time that the Herring fishing lasteth; but also at other places for Mackerell, Soles, Whitings, and other sorts of fish, which they rake, within two leagues of some parts of your Maiesties Kingdom, and bring it here to land dayly and sell it for ready money. Such dayly gathering away of coyne, may well bee remedied, if your Maiesties Subiects would but forbear to buy any fresh fish of other Nations, (which mee thinkes they should) then Strangers should bee constrained to bring coyne into your Maiesties Kingdomes, with their fish, to set poore people a worke to salt and preserue their Herrings, and other fish withall, when they bring it heere aland; whereby some Customes and other duties will also grow to your Maiesty; or otherwise they will leaue their daily fishing so neere your Maiesties Kingdomes (as now they doe) and then such fish will bee more plentifull for your Highnesse subiects to take, and thereby greatly encourage them to set forth and imploy many a poore man the more in fishing, then now there is; & it will then not onely preserue great sums of mony yeerely from carrying away from your Maiesties Kingdomes, but also there will be much more gotten, than now there is, and greater numbers of Mariners therby yeerely increased, to be very seruiceable for the Nauy, when there may be cause.



Now that which is like to be present benefit, and which (in my opinion) will weigh most toward the furtherance of this Plantation in *New-found-land* at first, by reason of the many consequences thereof, is the bettering of our Trade there, which will fall out exceeding beneficiall in diuers respects, if those who aduenture thither, will follow some better course then formerly they have vsed: And in so doing, ships may then saile in much more safety thither, and returne yeerely from thence much more richer then they doe; For many disorderly courtes are yeerely committed by some traders and aduenturers thither, in setting forth to that Countrey, and praised by some of them when they arriue there. If these disorders were reformed, the great benefit expected wil soone follow.

It is well knowne, that they which aduenture to *New-found-Land* a fishing, begin to dresse and provide their ships ready commonly in the moneths of December, Ianuary, and February, and are ready to set forth at Sea in those voyages neere the end of February, being commonly the foulest time in the yeere. And thus they doe, striving to be there first in a Harbour, to obtaine the name of Admirall that yeere; and so, to haue the chiefest place to make their fish on, where they may doe it with the greatest ease; and haue the choyce of diuers other necessities in the Harbors, which do them little stead; but the taking of them, wrongs many others of your Maiesties subiects, which arriue there after the first. And thus by their hasting thither, oftentimes there comes not only danger to themselves, but also great mischiefe, and losses to many others which arriue there after the first; as it may by that which followes, truly appeare.

For by the hasting forth, as now they vse, they greatly indanger themselves, being many times beaten with  
rough

rough & stormy windes; and oftentimes they are thereby forced to returne backe with great losse both of mens liues and goods, as it is well knowne: So that to get the superiority to arriue there first into an Harbour, they will beare such an ouer-prest saile, & in so desperate a maner, as there are no true vnderstanding Sea-men that vse the like to any other part of the world, whereunto the Masters of diuers ships haue beene often prouoked, not only by their owne indiscretion; but also chiefly by the self-will ignorance of some carelesse Sailers of their company; For albeit when the fogges are thicke, and the nights darke, that sometimes they cannot discern the length of three ships in the way before them, and the Ice often threatning much perill to them: yet on runnes the ship amaine, so fast as possibly shee may, when commonly most part of the company are fast asleepe, euen with extreme hazard of their liues; Thus many times both ships and men haue beene suddenly cast away, in diuers places, to the viter vndoing of many Aduenturers and families: So had I my selfe a ship lost, sailing to that Countrey, and diuers others the like.

*Dangers often  
happen by care-  
lessness and  
desperatenesse.*

And also this vntimely setting forth, consumeth a great quantity of victuals, that might bee saued to better purpose, and it forceth them to carry, and recarry many more men in euery shippe, euery voyage, then they neede, if they once take a fitter course in these voyages.

Then when they arriue there, such stages and houses that the first arriuers into an Harbour find standing, wherein men set diuers necessities, and also salt their fish, some men haue vsed to pull downe, or taken their pleasures of them; by which vnfit disorders of some first arriuers there yeerely, those which arriue after them, are sometimes 20. dayes and more to provide boords and timber,

to fit their boates for fishing; and other necessary roomes to salt and dry their fish on; whereby much time is lost, and victuals consumed to no good purpose: and thereby also another great inconuenience followeth, by reason the voyages of the after-commers there, are often greatly hindred and prolonged, to the great hurt of your Majesty, and many a good subiect: and the Mariners themselves which trade to that Countrey, and commit those great abuses, are thereby also much wronged, as they haue acknowledged in their presentments, by their disorderly behaviour there.

Wherefore, if such which henceforth aduenteure to that Countrey, take some better course in that trade of fishing, then heretofore they haue vsed, they shall finde the greater safety of their adventures, and much good the more thereby. For whereas heretofore they haue vsed to make ready their ships to saile in those voyages, in such vnseasonable time of the yeere, whereby they often receiue such great hinderances and losses as afore-said; they need not then goe forth in the said voyage, vntill the five and twentieth day of March, which is a fit time of the yeere to put to Sea from our Coast to that Countrey, the winter stormes beginning then to cease; And then any such ship which carries in her thirty men in euery voyage, may well leaue fixe men there behinde them, or more, all the winter season, vntill the ships returne to them againe; And these fixe mens victuals will be saued, and serue to better vse, and thereby also likewise cut off that moneths setting forth in those voyages so soone in the yeere, as now men vse to do, and then the victuals for that moneth, which is so vainly, and with such great danger consumed, may well maintaine those men, which are left in the countrey all the winter season, till the ships returne to them againe, with a very small addition

*much time and  
victuals ill  
pent.*

tion to it. And if it may so please your Maiesty, that any lubiect which will vndertake to settle people in the *New-found-land*, shall haue this priuiledge, that in case he leaue there a fith person of such which he carries thither in his fishing voyage to inhabit, whereby those men so left, might keepe a certaine place continually for their fishing, and drying thereof, whensoever their ship arriue thither; then would all such which leaue people there, build strong houses, and fitting necessary roomes for all purposes; and then in some of those necessary houses, or roomes, they may put their fish when it is dried; which fish now standeth after such time it is dried, vntill it is shipped, which is commonly nigh three moneths of the yeere, in great heapes packt vp vncouered, in all the heate and raine that falleth, whereby great abundance of good fish is there yeerely spoiled, and cast away for want of such necessary roomes, and for the want of such fit houses in that Countrey, some mens voyages (to my knowledge) haue beene greatly ouerthrowne; whereby diuers aduenturers haue receiued great losses: and then a meane place to make fish on, will be made much more commodious then the best place is now, that men so dangerously and desperately runne for euery yeere; And thus euery mans fishing Pinnaces may bee preferred in such perfect readinesse, against his shippe shall yeerely arriue there againe; which Pinnaces are now often lost, and sometimes torne in peeces by the first arriuers there, very disorderly, and most shamefully.

And if such Pinnaces, and such Stages and Houses may bee there maintained and kept in such readinesse yeerely, it would bee the most pleasant, profitable, and commodious trade of fishing, and otherwise, vnto your Maiesties subiects, that is at this time in any part of the world.

*A good mean  
to better men  
voyages yeer*

For then every ships company might yeerely fall to fishing, the very next or second day after their arrival there; whereas now, it is about twenty dayes in every voyage, vntill they are fitted for that purpose; and then such ships should not neede so soone to haste away from *England*, as now they vse to doe in these voiaiges by one moneth at least; mens liues might be then thereby much the better saued, lesse victuals wasted, and many dangers preuented. And so then every shippe in every such voyage, may gaine quickly one hundred pound more then now they doe that vsually carry thither but twenty men, by leauing foure men there of twenty; And as the proportion (beforenamed) holds for leauing sixe men in *New-found-land*, of thirty, so the allowing of men to bee made proportionably from every shippe that trades there in fishing, will soone raise many people to be settled there in every Harbour where our Nation vseth to fish, and in other Harbours there also in little time.

next benefit to  
be gotten.

Some ships by this course may then quickly gaine by fishing about two hundred pound, and some three hundred pound & more, according to their greatnesse, more then they doe yeerely now; And those men so left, will at times manure land for corne, saw boords, and fit Timber to bee transported from thence, and search out for diuers other good commodities in the Countrey, which as yet lye vndiscovered; and by such meanes the Land will be in little time fitly peopled with diuers poore handy-crafts men, that may bee so commodiously carried thither to liue with their wives and families: for women and youths may bee there well employed to doe diuers fit seruices; which now the better sort of the Fisher-men are constrained to doe, for want of such other people there.

And



And that no man else should appropriate to himselfe any such certaine place, and commodity for his fishing voyage, except he will in such manner settle a fifth part of his company there to liue: And then such Aduenturers thither will carefully prouide yeerely for such as they leaue there; not onely for bread and victuals, but likewise for all necessarie tooles fit for any kind of husbandry; The charge thereof will yeerely repay it selfe, with the benefit of their labours that shall be so left there, with great aduantage.

And for others which yeerely aduenture thither, and will not settle people there in such manner; they may hold no such vnfit courses in setting on to that Countrey, and take their places, as it falleth out, as formerly they haue done; wherein I am perswaded they will soone grow weary, when they shall see the great commodity and benefit that other men will gaine by settling of people there.

By this meanes will the burdens and numbers of your Maiesties subjects shipping bee greatly increased, and strengthened, and great numbers of Mariners yerely augmented; and then our shipping may well trade thither two voyages in euery yeere, and more, whereas now they goe but once.

If you will know what victuals might be saued by those fixe men of thirty so to be left there, and so proportionably for greater numbers; this is the estimate.

The allowance of victuals to maintaine euery fixe men onely to carrie and recarry them outwards bound and homewards, is fixe hogheads of beere, and 600. waight of bread, besides beefe and other prouision; which men, when they sayle to and fro (as now they vse) doe little good, or any seruice at all, but pester the ship in which they are, with their bread, beere, water, wood, victuall,

fish, chests, and diuers other trumperies, that euery such fixe men do cumber the ship withall yeerely from thence: which men, when the voyage is made, may be accounted vnnecessary persons returning yeerely from thence as now they vse to doe.

But being left in the Countrey in such manner, as aforesaid, those parts of these ships that leaue those men there, that are so pestered now yeerely with such vnprofitable things, may bee filled vp yeerely with good fish, and many beneficiall commodities, for the good of those Aduenturers that wll so settle people there to plant.

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These men that may be so fitly left in the Countrey, will not only be free from the perils of the Sea, by not returning yeerely, as now they vse to doe, but will liue there very pleasantly; and (if they be industrious people) gaine twice as much in the absence of the ships that leaue them there, more then twelue men shall bee able to benefit their Masters, that are kept vpon most Farmes in *England* in a whole yeere.

For certainly I haue there already often seene, and knowne by experience, to my cost, that the desired Plantation can neuer bee made beneficiall by such idle persons, as I found there the yeere 1618. when I was there with power, by vertue of a grant from the Patentees, which people had remained there a whole yeere, before I came neere, or knew any one of them; and in all which time they had not applied themselves to any commendable thing; no not so much as to make themselves an house to lodge in, bur lay shamefully most in such cold and simple roomes all the winter, as the Fishermen had formerly built for their necessary occasions, the yeere before those men arrived there.

Such persons are not fit to aduance your Maiesties  
most

most worthy intended worke there, but rather much disgrace and hinder the same:

Therefore seeing those people that were so formerly sent to plant in the South part of the Countrey, to bee so vnfit for that seruice, as it is well knowne to many men, I grew out of heart to behold such abuse to be vsed by those that were so sent to plant.

Yet entring into consideration, how iniurious I should be to God, and (as I did conceiue in my conscience) treacherous to your Maiesty, and my Countrey, hauing once as it were laid hold on the plough, I should take it off and looke backe; I did then encourage my retiring spirits: notwithstanding all my former wrongs then sustained by Pirats and such idle persons. And although I found them that were so formerly sent to plant, so vnfit for that seruice; I did not onely consider of the fittest course whereby to aduance that worke, which was formerly so worthily intended; but also truely and plainly to write this Discouery, as now I haue, how commodiously & beneficially it may be proceeded on; and so shipped some of them to returne home againe, and gaue others leaue to depart, all, excepting sixe onely, to whom I gaue directions for building an house, and imploying themselves, otherwise then formerly they had done, vntil they heard from the gentleman that sent them thither: And so they liued there pleasantly all the next wiuter.

Now hauing laid open a commodious and beneficiall course how that Land may be peopled; yet I suppose it may be questioned, that if a fifth man of some ships, or euery ship were so left in the Countrey; that it will rather lessen the number of Mariners, that may be ready here at home to do your Maiesty seruice, then to increase them: and so by misconceiuing therein, your Maiesties intended plantation may be hindred.

To which I answered, that most ships which trade thither yeerely a fishing, doe commonly carry in them euery fifth person that was neuer at Sea before, or such as haue but little vnderstanding in their Compasse, neither knowledge of Sea-terms, or what to doe in a ship, and those men are yeerely hired by the Owners, and Victuallers soorth of ships in those voyages, and by the Master of the ship, and the better sort of men, for small wages, who haue the benefit of their shares; and they doe serue euen so fitly for some purposes in those *New-Land* voyages the first yeere, as some of those men doe that haue beene there often: So that by carrying thither yeerely euery fifth man, such as were neuer there before, there will bee much aboute 1000. Sea-men increased euery yeere by that trade; and they being left there the winter, will at times kill Deere and other beasts, and also take store of fish to be transported from thence, and Fowle for their prouision; and it will harden them well to the Sea, and at other times they may imploy themselves beneficially in Husbandry vpon the land, as seruants ought to doe. So that whereas there goes now yeerely, as the trade is, sometimes aboute two hundred & fifty Saile of your Maiesties subiects ships, with aboute fise thousand men in them; and being yeerely carried thither the fifth person that was neuer at Sea before, there will be by that course increased aboute fise thousand Sea-men in euery fise yeeres; and whereas now there is trading thither aboute two hundred and fifty Saile of ships in diuers yeeres, there will be then in little time (God blessing that trade) aboute foure hundred Saile of your Maiesties subiects shippes there employed yeerely, which may bee an vnspokeable greater increase of wealth, strength, and power vnto your Maiestie, and all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, than now it is.

And

And although it be well knowne, that the *New-found-land* yeeldeth yeerely such great blessings from God, by the trade thither, as now it is, to maintaine Christians; yet many of our English Nation, who in great fulnesse taste of them, doe there, as it were, most vnthankfully tread them vnder their feete; as may partly appeare by the following Discourse. For it is most certaine that our Nation, vpon their arriuall yeerely to that Countrey, doe cut downe many of the best trees they can finde, to build their stages and roomes withall, for their then necessary occasions; hewing, rinding and distroying many others, that grow within a mile of the Sea, where they vse to fish.

The rindes of these trees serue to couer their Stages, and necessary roomes, with turfs on them; so that in few yeeres, I feare, that most of the good timber trees neere the Sea-side, where men vse to fish, will bee either felled, spoiled or burned: yet at our peoples departure from such Roomes and Stages, they will suffer but little thereof to stand, whereby to doe any man seruice the yeere ensuing.

These are such great abuses, which are most lamentable and shamefull to be suffered, and therefore great pitty that it is not redressed: for no Nation else doth the like; neither do y<sup>e</sup> Sauage people, after such time as our Countrey-men come from thence, either hurt or burne any thing of theirs that they leaue behind them; so that those trees, and that timber might bee conuerted to many seruiceable vses, for the good of your Maiesty, and your Highnesse Subiects, if reformation thereof were had.

Now I thinke good to make knowne partly what abuses bee also offered to the Harbours and Rodes in *New-found-land*, that are so beautifull, and so excellent, ordayned by God, for ships to ride safe in at anchor, as



there are not better in any part of the world; yet for all this beauty of theirs, and the commodity that we receiue by them; these disorders diuers men of our Nation doe there commit, *viz.*

All ships, for euery voyage they make there, take in many exceeding great stones, therewith to presse their dry fish in their ships; which worke being done, they cast many of these stones into the Harbours where they ride at Anchor, which are to bee seene lying in great heapes in some places, within three fadome of water, to the great indangering of shippes and cables; to the perill also both of mens liues, and their goods, and likely in time to choake vp or spoile many excellent Harbours in that Countrey, if prouision bee not by your Maiesties high authority made to the contrary.

All these former abuses are confessed by diuers Masters of English ships, in the brieft of the presentments, that follow in this booke, as may appeare, the which being made knowne to subiects that aduenture thither, I am confident (in my opinion) that they should almost humbly desire your Maiesty, that there may bee some better gouernement established there, than now it is: and that such which plant there, may not abuse or hinder any such which yeerely come thither a fishing, whereby they should haue any iust cause to complaine the one against the other, as now they doe.

And because my desire is, that not onely Merchants, or such as liue neere the Sea-side, but also all others that shall giue their furtherance to this Plantation; either by aduenturing their monies, or sending men thither (because it is to be vndertaken by men of good ability) and in such manner; as diuers wealthy men doe in other countreies, ioyning their purses to further any such good worke:

worke : I thinke it fitt to shew how such persons may adventure to that Countrey, though they dwell farre from the Sea-coast; and others likewise that dwell neere, may doe it with little trouble, but onely by a trusty servant, to giue account yeerely of his disbursings, and likewise of his receits; which (I trust) will bee very beneficiall to all such as will adventure therein. Yet I suppose that some, who dwell farre from the Sea coast, may say they are so farre off, that they should bee but little the better for a Plantation to bee made in *New-found-land*, and so may hold it a needlesse thing for them to know how beneficiall that Countrey hath long time beene to these your Maiesties Kingdomes; and how it may in litle time bee worth double to your Maiesties subiects, in respect of what now it is, even in the onely trade of fishing, besides the good that may come by other trades and commodities to be had from thence

To such therefore that should so object, that those that liue farre from the Sea, whether Gentlemen or others; and are not experienced in affaires of this nature, cannot so conueniently adventure thither; I answer, that none of your Maiesties Subiects dwell further then 100. miles from the Sea-side, which is no great iourney; By the same reason, that Commodities brought from Forraine parts, and landed on your Maiesties Sea-coasts, and Hauen-townes, are dispersed thorow all places of your Maiesties Kingdomes, and so vented (our men liuing thus in any of these places) may with as little difficulty adventure to the *New-found-land*, and also into other Countries; For as we haue the exāple of diuers, both Gentlemen and others of *Italy*, *Spaine*, *Germany*, *Sauoy*, the low Countries, & other places that comeyerely, some of them more then 300. miles to the City of *Siull*, purposely to saile from thence to the *West-Indies*, and these  
doe

doe yeerely returne rich; So it may be also well vnderstood by the following Discourse, how commodiously there may be sent many people from any part of your Maiesties Kingdomes to be there imployed, that haue but small meanes to liue, and bee very beneficiall to themselues, and all those which shall be so imployed there.

The first thing therefore that I will aduise any subject that is but little acquainted with Sea-affaires, and such as shalbe willing to aduenture in the desired Plantation, is, to acquaint himselfe with an approued vnderstanding man in Sea-affaires, and also with a second; and then with both their opinions and his owne iudgement, he may set forward therein, with greater hope of the better successe; for to my knowledge, diuers worthy Gentlemen that haue aduentured to the Seas, partly through their own conceit, seeming to know that which they did not, haue also oftentimes bin animated on by some turbulent spirits that haue outrun themselues, and so brought men in such mindes, that on the coast of *Guinnie* there, they might gather vp gold along the Sea-shore, washed vp with the Sea in great abundance; and likewise if they would aduenture to the *West-Indies*, there they should load their ships with Gold-oare, and draw it aboard their ships with Wheele-barrowes, & then share it by the pound; and such like projects.

Thus, by such meanes, diuers worthy Gentlemen haue runne so farre at Sea, in some such vnfit voyages, by ill directions, that they haue quickly brought land to water, and neuer knew how to shape a course to recouer vnto their land againe; God send all those that will henceforth aduenture to the Seas in any foraine Plantation or otherwise, good Pilots, and it  
will

will be the greater hope of good successe to follow.

Now for those that will put their hands to the furthering of this Plantation, my opinion is, they are best either to buy a Ship of 100. Tun, & a Pinnace of 40. Tun, or neere such burthens, or else to hire the like Ship to serue for the passing of people, victuals, and prouisions, in the Spring of the yeere, fit for such a purpose, and for the returning of such fish, and other commodities from thence, as those men so sent and imployed, may procure with their labours; and those Ships and men so sent, may-bee so fitted and prouided with Salt, Nets, Hookes, Lines, and such like prouisions, as those Ships and men are, which yerely saile thither a fishing.

The best course of the two, as I conceiue, is for any such, to buy a Ship and a Pinnace to serue for that purpose, and then the Pinnace may bee sent thither before the bigger Ship, whereby to settle and begin to such a conuenient place for habitation, as God shal direct them; whither the greater ship may repaire: & they may imploy themselues all the time that there is good to be done in fishing, in that trade onely, and betweene the faile of the Shoales of fish, they may build houses, and prouide other necessary things in perfect readinesse to bee transported into *Spaine, Portugall*, and other places beyond the Seas, much cheaper then the Hollanders do, seeing it is to be had there easily with mans labour onely: And therefore more commodiously from thence for vs, from those parts, then the Hollanders are able to serue them, as now they do, who buy such commodities with their money in *Spruce-land, Norway*, and other places, and yet thereby gaine much, and increase a number of Shipping and Mariners, and set them a worke continually in such trade.

Now hauing shewed how men may vndertake

this Plantation, by providing ships for the fishing trade, as is formerly expressed, I suppose that some worthy men, that may be zealous and willing to further so honourable, and beneficiall a worke, may be unwilling to trouble themselves with the fishing trade, and yet very willing to further the said Plantation, after some other course that may be lesse troublesome to them; which they may very well performe in this manner;

They may hire a ship with men, and victualled to saile from any part of your Majesties Kingdomes, to the *New-found-land*, to carry people, victuals, beasts, and other provisions in such competent number, as may bee fit to passe in such a ship, as any one shall so hire; and having landed such people and provisions there to plant, the said ship may there reloaded fish from the fishermen; (and if any will plant in that manner) they are to bargain for their fish heere in *England*, with such as do set forth ships in the fishing trade, which fish may bee bought beforehand of them, to be deliuered there at eight shillings the hundred waight, or neere that price, and to pay for the same within 40. dayes, more or lesse, after such times heere in *England*, that there comes from thence the sight of any Bills of Exchange, from those that receiue the fish there in that manner; and the ship so hired, being there loaden, may saile from thence vnto *France*, *Portugall*, *Spaine*, or any other Port within the straights of *Gibraltar*; I suppose the freight of euery Tunne of fish so to bee transported there, will bee neere foure pound the Tunne, twenty hundred waight to the Tunne; which freight and hire for the ship, men and victuals, in all that time, it it may be agreed to bee paid there where the fish is sold; so that for the hire of the ship, men and victuals, there will be no occasion to disburse any money, before the shippe safely arriue to either of 3 places aforesaid, where, by Gods assistance,



assistance, any one shall so intend to make sailes; and there the ship so hired may be set free; and then what more soeuer the fish may yeeld, may be to discharge the buying of the fish in the *New-found-land*, and what profit may accrew ouer & aboue the freight & hire of the ship, men, and victuals being discharged, will redound to the good of any man that will aduventure so to plant, and hire his ship in that manner; and such course may any sufficient man take euery yeere to further the said Plantation, wherefoeuer he dwel in any of your Maiesties Kingdoms, and so haue one ship to make three voyages there in a yeere, that shall but land people and prouisions for them, and presently reloade such Fish, Mastts, Deale-boords, Beames, Timber for buildings, and other commodities, such as those people which he had formerly sent, should haue provided in readinesse; with which commodities, if hee returne to *Spaine* or *Portugall*, it will yeeld ready money: and if he returne with it to the City of *London* and Port of *Bristoll*, or any other place within your Maiesties Kingdomes, it will also not onely yeeld ready monny, but it will be a meanes to imploy many the more of your Maiesties Subiects and shipping therein; so that the *Hollanders* and other Nations should not bring so much of such commodities into your Maiesties Kingdomes as they doe now yeerely, and carry away much coyne for the same, as it may be well vnderstood.

And withall it is to be considered, that whereas now there are yeerely at *New found-land* of your Maiesties Subiects ships in the fishing trade, at least 15000. Tunne burthen of shipping, as is already expressed, and that these ships yeerely carry thither, neere halfe their lading of salt, to saue their fish withall, which cannot bee lesse then 7000. Tun, the which salt, whether it bee bought in *Spaine*, *Portugall* or *France* at a cheap rate, it cannot cost

lesse then seuen thousand pounds, which is but twenty shillings the Tunne, adding the freight thereunto for bringing it from those parts, it cannot stand in lesse then twenty shillings a Tunne, which is seuen thousand pounds more; so that the salt may stand those that trade thither, as the trade is now, yeerely, with the waste and transportation of it thither, much aboute fourteene thousand pounds; of which sum, there is much aboute seuen thousand pounds yerely bestowed in other Countries, which I should gladly shew some fit meanes that it may be henceforth saued and brought into your Maiesties Kingdomes in Coyne, or some other good commodities.

The which may be very fitly, commodiously, and beneficially done, if those which yeerely adventure thither, will settle people there in such order as aforesaid, in euery Harbor where they vse to fish, and prouide pannes in euery such harbor to boyle salt to preserve their fish withall; the which may bee performed there very cheape; for in that manner one panne will make twenty bushels of good salt in euery foure and twenty houres for that purpose; onely with mans labour and the salt water; and not as some doe vse, to make salt vpon salt; and there it will be vndertaken to be made with the wood fire (which may be there had with little labour) without Charcole or Seacoles; and that salt so made there, shall not stand in foure pence the bushell, to those that will prouide to make it there in that manner: and now salt stands those that adventure there, neuer lesse then twenty pence a bushell, and sometimes three shillings the bushell and aboute.

And it is well approued by all those that yeerely fish for Ling, Cod, and Herrings vpon all your Maiesties Sea coasts, that salt orderly boyled in such manner, doth much better preserve fish, and keepe it more delightfull

in taste, and better for mans body, then that fish which is preferred with any other kind of salt; And I am well assured, that such fish as is salted with the finest white salt, will sell far better in *Siwill*, & other places of *Spaine* and *Italy*, where I haue beene often, then that which is preferred with any other kind of muddy salt; and thus by taking a fit course for making thereof in *New-found-land*, it will not onely saue a great deale of coyne yeerely in your Maiesties Kingdomes, but also imploy, & greatly enrich your Maiesties Subiects thereby.

There is no question to bee made, but that those ships which may bee so procured to carry people thither, will yeerely returne from thence deepe laden with good fish, to diuers places beyond the Seas, and make good profit with the employments thereof, ( if fit prouision bee made to take fish withall as it ought to be: for euery man, the better he doth provide himselfe for that purpose, shall reape the greater benefit thereby at the first ) and not bee able to returne from thence, Deale-boordes, Masts, and such like, vntill such time as shipping bee builded much greater, and fitter for that seruice then now they are.

The trade to the *New-found-land*, being thus followed, as it may well be, your Maiesties Subiects may then haue there yeerely, about 400. saile of good ships from all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, which will bee alwaies in readinesse to bee called home from thence, without imbarment of any Forraine Prince, vpon lesse then foureteene dayes warning, if the winde serue, with about eight or ten thousand of lusty, strong and seruiceable Sea-men in them, vpon any occasion of seruice, when some other ships & Mariners that are then abroad in voyages to the *East*, or *West-Indies*, and diuers other places, will not bee so speedily called home; neither

when they come) so lustie and strong, as those which vse to the *New-found-land* are, if your Maiestie and Kingdomes haue at any time neuer so great need of their seruice.

Which being considered, must needs be also a great terror to any forraine Prince that shall proffer to quarrell with your Maiestie, when hee shall consider that your Maiesty may so speedily be furnished with so many seruiceable ships of your subiects, and so many Saylor, and that but from that onely place of trading.

So, againe it is to be considered, that yeerely from the *New-found-land*, as the trade is now, the Subiects bring from thence to the value much about the summe of 135000. pounds: what the benefit and imployment thereof, and the imployments of ships and Mariners are thereby, may be well considered; and that trade carrieth not away any coyne out of the Land, as some others doe; neither any other commodities: and therefore it may be well vnderstood what a great benefit shall arise to all your Maiesties Kingdomes, if the trade be once orderly settled and increased as aforesaid; and then your Maiesties Subiects ships wilbe much bigger builded for that trade, and better furnished with good Ordnance, fit for any defence; so that then Ordnance will not be so much sold into other Countreyes (as there hath beene great abundance in my time) which Ordnance so sold (I feare) if occasion should be offered, may shoot their bullets at our owne bosomes, as it is already too much, both felt and seene.

And whereas my opinion is, that it is better to buy ships for that trade, then to take them to hire (as some doe) which yeerely send ships thither, to lade either fish or Trayne oyle, and transport it into *France*, *Spaine*, and other places; is because that those which hire ships for  
that

that purpose, are bound by conditions vnder hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties; wherein it is expressed, in how many dayes the owners of the ships are to make them ready, and how many dayes they must stay there, to attend the Marchant, and such like conditions: And although the place where they ariue, bee neuer so much ouerlaid with the like cōditions in the Charter partie; though such Commodities, which they are to relade, bee there much dearer, then at some other place not farre from it; which hath beene a great losse to many Marchants; yea, diuers cauls haue risen thereby betweene them that haue taken and letten Shippes in that manner.

Therefore I hold, that the buying of Ships, to follow that seruice, is the best and profitabest course that may be taken therein; for then they may send them to *New-found-land*, or where they thinke good at all times of the yeere, and to any place, or so many places as may please God to direct them, to make their sales & imployments; and likewise to vent the same, where they may be best aduised.

Such as will vndertake to send people to that land, as aforesaid, I would also aduise them to acquaint themselves with a fit man to bee Master in each Ship, that vnderstands the order of a fishing voyage to that Countrey; and hee will procure fit Fisher-men, to goe with him for that purpose, and likewise acquaint them with euery particular thing that is fit for such a voyage.

And withal it is to be obserued, that for euery such seruant that any Master will send thither to plant, and liue there all the yeere, he is to haue a single share allowed vnto euery man alike of such fish as is taken, whilest they labor together in the Summer time with the ships company with whom they are, though afterwards they stay in  
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*A speciall thing*



the land, and follow some other seruice for their Masters, whiles the ships are imployed abroad in venting their commodities, and vntill they returne to them againe, to the *New-found-land*; which single share of fish so taken, may well defray all the charge and hire that any man shall haue of his Master, who doth stay there all the winter, with good aduantage.

great charge  
be fully saued.

Note also I pray, that any ship which shall be so imployed to fish onely, as now men vse to doe, if shee bee 100. Tunne, doth commonly carry in her 36. men and boyes; and that ship will saile well to the *New-found-land*, and from thence to the *Straites of Gibraltar*, or any other part of Christendome, with 20. of the former 36. men: so that 16. of the said company may very well remaine there, till the said ships returne to them againe, and doe good seruice to your Maiesty and themselues, but most of all to those who shall send so great a number thither to liue all the yeere; whereas now these 16. men lye still in the ship at great charge euery voyage, much pestering the ships with their persons, victuals, chests, & diuers vnprofitable things to no good purpose, as is touched before; which places in the ship may be filled with good fish and other profitable things, if those 16. men were left behinde in the Countrey, where they may bee well imployed, which is almost the one halfe part of such a shippes company.

By this it may plainely bee vnderstood, that the victuall which those 16. men spend sayling thither, and returning homeward, and a moneths victuall at least, for all those 36. men, will yeerely be saued to maintaine them there all the Winter season, with the helpe of very little victuals to it: and also it will bee a great good ease to the Common-wealth, to leaue so many there all the Winter; and after this rate proportionably from diuers shippes,

great

great companies may commodiously and beneficially be raised to remaine there in little time, from such as will voluntarily and willingly entertaine their certaine places to make their fish on, and plant: for the most part of those, men, who may so well and beneficially remaine there to plant, may be, some handicrafts-men with their wiues, and some such other people as your Maiesties Kingdoms may very well spare, doing good to themselves, their masters and Common-wealth, learning experience, and to be fit for diuers other seruices.

I am also confident in my opinion, that if *New found-land* may be thus planted, our Shipping and Mariners will be so greatly increased, that we may hereafter furnish *France, Spaine, Portugall*, and other Countries, with such kinde of fish as those Seas doe yeeld; and so by this meanes the whole fishing trade on that coast, may bee drawne into the hands of your Maiesties subiects only; and whether then I or no, it will bee most worthy, and better for your Maiesties Kingdoms in generall, let each man iudge.

*Mariners to be increased.*

I doe not intend that other Nations should bee prohibited the free priuiledge of fishing, which for many yeeres they haue inioyed there with vs; or that we should assume it vnto our selues by strong hand, or constraîne those that come thither, to take their fish of vs, and at our prices: but this is my only meaning; That whereas at this present, the French, Biscaines, and Portugals send yeerely to that Countrey many hundred saile of shippes, as I haue already declared, our men, by sayling thither with fewer persons, and in lesse danger in euery ship then now we doe, by multiplying their voyages, and spending lesse time and victuals in the same, and by carrying more and better fish in euery ship then now they vse to doe, may

*No Nation to be forbidden fishing.*

be able not onely to furnish *France, Spaine, and Italy*, with those commodities, but also to sell tarre better cheape, then any of these nations can possibly fetch the same from thence with their owne shipping and labours. And which of these nations will then adventure thither, let any man iudge, when he knowes that his returne will be a certaine losse?

Moreover, our men wintring there, might take of the beasts of the Countrey yeelding Furres, when they are in season, and in their perfection; So that in proesse of time, they may also settle a trafficke with the Sauages for their Furres of Beuer, Martons, Seale, Otters and what else is of worth amongst them.

Shipping also (the walls and Bulwarkes of your Maiesties Kingdomes) will be heereby not onely maintained; but also greatly increased, both in number and burthen, which would bee a great aduantage to your Maiesty, and a notable defence and addition of strength vnto your Maiesties Kingdomes vpon all occasions.

Many more poore Artificers and others will be then in great numbers hereby set a worke, what now there are; and by the increase and bettering of this Trade, a very great augmentation of your Maiesties Reuenues in your Customes must of necessity follow.

And certainly, if this trade and Plantation were once settled in such manner, it would prooue, as I conceiue, to be more commodious & beneficiall then any other Plantation your Maiesty hath else-where in those Westerne parts of the world; for, as I haue said, it bringeth in great wealth by mens labours, and carrieth away nothing but a little victuals, which would be consumed by so many idle persons in lesse then halfe the time, which haue no imployments, and yet the Kingdomes receiue no benefit by such Drones neither.

Much

Much more might be said to this purpose: but I desire not to inuent, or inlarge matters beyond my obseruations: yet thus much also may I truly say, that the fishing trade onely on the coast of *New-found-land*, is a sure and good trade to great Britaine, and therefore deserues to be cherished; for trading thither and returning from thence, wee little feare the Turkes bondage and circumcision, nor any outlandish Inquisition, nor the Imbarments of any Prince, nor such contagious heates, as those find that trade neere the Line, neither the danger and hurt of Art-wormes, wherewith ships that trade to most parts Southward, are sometimes much spoyled; nor many other hazards and inconueniences, to which some of our other tradings are subiect.

*Fishing on the coast of New-found Land, great security great Brittain*

And as this Plantation will bee in all respects so beneficiall, as any of those your Maiestie holds abroad elsewhere: so may the same bee effectually proceeded on in much more safety, and with a great deale lesse charge

For first of all, touching the transportation of men, victuals and other necessities from hence into *New-found-land*, it will bee by the cheapest and easiest way that can possibly be; for there will be no occasion to hire any ships expressly for that voiage, as is vsually done to other of your Maiesties Plantations, from whence hauing vnloaden, shippes doe returne sometimes with few commodities.

*Transporting men, victuals, and other necessities from hence at an easie rate.*

But those ships that goe there yeerely empty to the *New-found-land*, onely to loade fish and Trayne oyle, and so to depart from thence, cannot be lesse in number some yeeres then 40. saile: Therefore whatsoever shall bee thought fit and necessary to be transported from hence, towards the furtherance & setting forward of that Plantation, may bee, not onely by the Fisher-men, but also

by those Ships and Barkes carried thither, which loadenish and oyle with a very little charge, and without trouble or hinderance to their voyages; and for the providing and furnishing of the Plantation with victuals and provisions for their livelihood, the chiefe want at the beginning will be Corne (the Countrey it selfe yeelding plenty of beasts, fowle, fish, and fruits, as was before spoken of:) yea, much good fish is there yerely cast away, which might bee made good food for the Planters, if it were preferued. And if neede be, ships may faile from thence in fūe dayes with a faire wind, to the Ilands of *Flowers*, and *Azores*, which Ilands abound in Wheate, Beeues, Sheepe, Goates, Hogs, Hens, Potatoes, Muske-millions, Onyons, and many other fruits which they may haue there at cheape rates; and if that should faile, our Countrey-men that stay there, may bee supplied with as little inconuenience and preiudice, as to any other Plantations, vntill the Countrey shall be by their paines and industry made fit to beare Corne.

For the settling of people there, I haue sufficiently declared, it being that they, who shall either alone or with their family voluntarily go thither, haue good cōditions, both for allowing them land, and other conuenient priuiledges. For the employment of men in the absence of the shipping, it will be very beneficiall in many respects; so that although thousands of your Maiesties people should at once goe thither, and so yeerely, yet there would bee present imployment for them all: no man shall neede to lūe idely for want of worke.

And as *New found-land* is neerer to vs by more then 300. leagues then *Virginia*; and farre from any of the Plantations of the King of Spaine, which peraduenture might make this businesse the more difficult; so those of this Plantation wil haue a great comfort & encouragement aboue

all

and abounding with great  
me of beasts  
provision of  
Animals.

the quick returne of our people, a comfort to their Countrymen.



all others, in that they shall not bee left desolate in a remote Country, to shift for themselves, as some haue bin, but that after five months past, they shall againe see great numbers of their countrey men, and also of other Nations, and haue their company the rest of the yere. Neither are there in that part of the Countrey any Sauages, to oppose and resist our mens planting, as it falls out too often in many other places; Those that are there, liue in the North and West parts of the Countrey (as hath bene said) where our Nation trades not; But on the East and South side of the land, where the English do fish, & which is the fittest place for a Plantation, there is not the least signe or appearance, that euer there was any habitation of the Sauages, or that they euer came into those parts, to the Southward of Trinity Bay, of which I could also giue some fit reasons, if it were not a thing needlesse to trouble this Discourse withall.

And as they shall stand in no feare to receiue hurt from the Sauages, so may they be easily secured against the injury of Pirates, who sometimes come thither, and not only take from the fishermen, victuals and other prouision and munition, and haue therby strengthened themselves, but also haue carried away from them many seruiceable Mariners into *Barbary* and other parts, and thereby made many a poore widow and fatherlesse childe; most lamentable! and it is to be feared, that those men so carried from the *New-found-land*, who seeing their estates and their families so overthrowne, may be prouoked to animate the Turkes men of warre, to saile thither to take the spoile of our Nation, and others that are yeerely a fishing on that coast (which God defend) whereby to hinder that Trade, or the desired Plantation.

*Security from  
Pirates, and  
the Sauages.*

The which inconuenience that is so to bee feared, may be easily preuented, by maintaining two good ships of

warre, of 200. tunne apiece, and two Pinnaces of 40. tunne apiece well provided, to bee there maintained all the Summer time, and that the Commanders of them may haue power, that if any great force of the Turkes, or any others should at any time come thither, whereby to disturbe your Maiesties Subiects in their trade of fishing, or attempt to hinder the Plantation; that then to raise a greater force from the Fishermen and Planters to defend any such attempt.

a easie contri-  
bution for main-  
tenance of their  
curity from  
pirats.

The charge of which ships and Pinnaces of warre, so to be yeerely maintained there for that seruice, may bee easily and commendably defrayed, with your Maiesties allowance therein, if euery Ship and Vessell of your Maiesties subiects, fishing on that Coast, wil voluntarily contribute thereunto the value of a good dayes fishing in the whole voiage, which wil be abundantly recompenced vnto them, in regard that they may then fish continually and securely many a dayes fishing the more in euer voy-age, which now oftentimes they dare not doe; And then these two Ships of warre, and two Pinnaces so to bee maintained, by such a small contribution to be paid for their seruice at *New-found-land*, in dry fish, they will so scour the Seas euery yeere going forth thitherward bound, and likewise in their returne, that no Pirate of any Nation durst comenere the southerne parts of your Maiesties Kingdomes; neither to lie in waight in the course sailing to and from the *New-found-land*, for those that trade thither, as yeerely heeretofore they haue done, and ouerthrowne many a mans voyage.

Hollanders at-  
tended with  
men of warre.

For which course, wee haue the example of our neighbours the Hollanders, who generally in all their trades, but most specially in their fishing vpon your Maiesties Sea-coasts, are attended with men of warre, which are defrayed by a certaine contribution from those men, in whose

whose defence they are imployed. And by this meanes the Marchants and Traders of Holland, receiue farre greater assurance and benefite, then if euery Marchants shippe should set themselues forth in warlike manner in their owne defence. For besides the security they haue, and sauing the charge which such prouisions would require, they haue also much the more roome in their Marchants ships for their Commodities.

And these ships thus sent to guard their Fleets, which are called *Wafters*, doe continually breede many fit seruiceable Sea-men, not onely Mariners, but also good souldiers, and fit Commanders, that are wellexperienced how to command in Ships vpon all occasions; for without such fit Commanders in good Ships, there is but small hope of good seruice to bee performed by them; and if the *New-found-land* men may be thus guarded with two such Ships, and two Pinnaces, it would not only in little time breede many a Gentleman and others in them to bee well experienced how to command in ships, vpon any occasion of seruice, but also it will make your Maiesties subiects Ships that trade thither, so strong, that they neede not feare the greatest force, that any Prince should at any time send thither to disturbe or hinder them, neither in returning from thence vpon any occasion to doe your Maiestie seruice.

*Many seruiceable men and Maisters bred thus.*

If after all this, I should be demanded by those which know not the Countrey, what other places in the Land are also fit to be peopled at first, so well as the Harbors of *Trepassey*, and *Trinity* (of which I haue already spoken) whereby those which will aduenture thither, may not be doubtfull to plant in other Harbors, although I haue first expressed them for some speciall reasons, as it may be wel understood, the one of them lying North-most, where our Nation vseth to fish neere the Sauages, and the

other

other lying on the South-most part of the Land, and neere vnto the passages of diuers ships that saile yeerely to and from other places of the world, as is already plainly shewed; yet there are many other excellent good Harbors where our Nation vseth to fish, lying betweene them both, which are very good for ships to moore fast at anchor, and easily to be defended from enemies, that shall at any time attempt to molest such as shall plant in them: and better for fishing, then either of the foresaid two Harbors are, of which I will particularly expresse some of their names.

First, the Harbor of Saint Iohns: *Foriland: Formosa: Agafort: Harbor de Grace: Renouze:* and diuers other good Harbors, *Bayes & Rodes*, where there is good fishing, and are fit places for ships to ride in at anchor the Summer time: and as it is already shewed, that the bottomes of diuers Bayes, that are expressed to be in this South part of the Land, do come something neere together, So likewise not farre from *Trepassey*, which lyeth sixe leagues to the West, from the South cape of the Land, which is called *Cape Derasse*, and sixe leagues to the North-ward of the said Cape, lyeth the Harbor of *Renouze*, which is a place easily to be defended, there being at a lowe ebbe not 18. foote water, fine land: yet in danger to be spoiled by the stones and ballast that are throwne into the same, which are to be seene in great heaps when the water is cleare, as commonly it is in a faire Sun-shining day, right vnder the ships, where they ride at anchor. These stones and ballasts, so throwne into the Harbors by Christians, is very dishonourable to our Nation (if there bee not some better course taken therein) it is to be sorrowed, that the offenders are not seuerely punished.

Close adioyning to the Harbor of *Renouze*, are about 300. Acres of good land, that is cleer without Woods

Good land for  
Tillage.

with fresh Riuiers in the Summer time, with very little labour, as I haue well obserued: and within a mile further off from the said Harbours, lye many thousand acres more of very good open land, that are able to receiue and relieue many hundreds of Cattell, and fit, with little labour, to bee manured for Tillage: and so in other places of that Countrey the like.

There are yeerely neere vnto the said Harbour of Renouze, great store of Deere seene; and sometimes diuers of them haue been taken. There is a man yet liuing, that was once at *New found-land* in a ship with me; and he in one voyage did there, neere vnto the Harbour of Renouze, kill 18. very large and fat Deere, as it is well knowne, yet he went with his Peece but seldome for that purpose, and would then haue killed many more, if hee might haue been spared from other labour to attend thereon: whereby it may well bee vnderstood, that there is great store of Deeres flesh, and no want of good fish, good fowle, good fresh water, and store of wood, &c. By which commodities people may liue there very pleasantly.

*Great store of  
Deere.*

From the said Harbour of Renouze, it is not about 16. miles ouer land to the Harbor of Trepassey, and not farre from thence to the bottome of Trinity bay, and within three leagues vnto the Harbour of Renouze, are three very good Harbours, where our Nation yseth to fish, which lie to the Northward of it.

Now whereas there haue been some doubt, and reports made of great cold in that Countrey, by people that haue traded thither, who (I suppose) neuer saw any other Countrey, but onely that, and their owne native soyle; and such when they haue returned from thence one voyage, though they neuer vnderstood, or felt the nature and temperature of other Clymates, neither consider the

good.



goodnesse of *New-found-land*, as it is now partly made knowne, haue giuen a great deale worle report of that Countrey, then in reason they should; and if such were but a little acquainted, or would vnderstand of the great cold that is at times in *Muscovia, Sweidon, Norway, Spruce-land, Poland, Denmarke*, and other Easterne and Northern parts of the World, where the people liue well and grow rich; such ill reporters of *New-found-land*, would speake better of that Countrey, and alter their opinions, and peraduenture be ashamed of their ignorance therein; And although the Ice is so great in those other parts of the World in the Winter season, commonly aboue foure moneths together, that neither Ship nor Boate can passe in all that time, from one place to another, but lye stil fast frozen, yet in that season, where Ships vse to saile the Summer time from one place to another, Carts and Coaches doe passe vpon the Ice, and the people in all those North parts of the World, liue there rich and exceeding well.

the cold is not  
great there as  
in England.

Ships also in *Holland* and those neere places, in some Winters doe lie there fast frozen a long time together: and likewise it hath beene in some Winters so hard-frozen in the Riuer of *Thames*, aboue *Londonbridge* neere the Court, that the tendereft faire Ladies and Gentlewomen that are in any part of the world, who haue beheld it, and great numbers of people, haue there sported on the Ice many dayes together, and haue felt it much colder there, then men do that liue in *New-found-land*.

Now if such men, when they come from thence, that haue but little experience of the cold in other Countries, neither take due obseruation of the colde that is sometime in *England*, would listen to men that haue traded in the summer time to *Greeneland*, for the killing of Whales, and making of that *Traine oyle* (which is a good trade  
found

found out) and consider well of the abundance of great Islands of Ice, that those Ships and men are there troubled withall at times, they would thereby be perswaded to speake but little of the cold in *New-found-land*; yet, praised be God, seldome any of those Ships and men that trade to *Greeneland*, haue taken any hurt thereby. Wherefore I desire to satisfie any that shall bee willing to further this Plantation, and cleare those reports and doubts that are feared by some people of the cold there; and also to let them know, that the Sauage people of the Countrey that liue in the North parts, endure it so well, that they liue there naked Winter and Summer. And also my selfe, that haue beene there often, and diuers others of our Nation, that haue traded there, endure the greatest colde we haue met withall at any time, in our faces, neckes, and eares, as well as any Gentlewoman in *England* doe the colde in their naked bosomes, neckes and faces in the Winter time, when they goe so vncovered; and therefore I doe conceiue, that it is but a little needlesse charie nicenesse vsed by some that trade there, that complaine any thing of the cold in that Countrey, by keeping themselues too warme: which colde (I suppose) some that haue beene there, may feele the more, if they haue bin much accustomed to drink Tobacco, strong Ale, double Beere, or haue bin accustomed to sit by a Tuerne fire, or touched with the French disease; such peraduenture may, when they come to a little cold, wherefoeuer they bee, feele it the more extremely then otherwise they would.

Furthermore they may be also more fully satisfied of the cold in that Countrey by a Gentleman, one Master *John Guy* late Maior of the city of Bristol, that liued there two yeres together, & diuers others also of sort and quality, many yeres so pleasantly, & healthfull with their wiues and families, as if they had liued in England.

And whereas there come some yeeres vpon that Coast great Ilands of Ice, which are congealed in the North, farre from thence, as it may bee well vnderstood; and that the Coast of *New-found-land*, lieth in longitude from the South Cape thereof to the graund Bay, which is the North-most part of the Countrey, North, North-East, and South, South-west, aboue five degrees; and that from thence, any ships being off from that Coast twelue Leagues, and sailing North, North East, may run on, till they come to the Northward of 60. degrees, and no land to hinder him, neither from thence any land found, in that altitude, directly East vnto *Greeneland*, where the trade is for killing of Whales, which is much aboue 400. leagues distance from that course:

Therefore it may be well conceiued, as it hath bin approved by diuers men that haue attempted to seeke out some new Discoueries in those North parts of the world, that there is alwaies abundance of great Ilands of Ice, which the current setting very strongly from thence, by reason of som Strait passage that the Sea hath from those large Seas that lie on the North-side of Tartaria, and sets towards th Coast of *New-found-land*, with the said Current and North winds; and doe there in little time dissolve, and thereby they make the ayre and water something the colder there. Those Ilands of Ice are not dangerous vnto Ships being once descried, as by their whitenesse they may in a darke night, when men looke out for them; for they will driue along so fast with the winde, as I haue often prooued, that if a Ship be vnder the Lee of an Iland of Ice, and there strike downe his sayles, the Ice will driue faster with the winde, then the shippe will driue before it, so that a ship may turne from it when there is cause.

Thus

Thus hauing shewed ( as I conceiue ) the reasons that such Ilands of Ice are seene some yeeres on the Coast of *New-found-land*; I will also shew my opinion partly, why the Fogs are there also sometimes.

It is well knowne vnto all those that haue seene the Countrey and obserued it, how the Land is ouergrowne with Woods and Bushes that haue growne, and so rotted into the ground againe ( in my opinion euer since the flood ) the rottennes thereof hath so couered the earth, and Rockes in diuers places of the Countrie in great thicknesse, and by reason thereof the open land and woods doe a long time in the Summer containe a great moisture vnder the same, so that a man may well obserue, when the heate of the yeere comes on, a kinde of Fog arising continually from it.

Therefore, in my opinion, which I submit to deeper Iudgements, if those vnecessary bushes, and such vnseruiceable woods were in some places burned, so as the hot beames of the Sunne might pearce into the earth and stones there, so speedily as it doth in some other countreys, that lie vnder the same eleuation of the Pole, it would then there make such a reflection of heate, that it would much lessen these Fogs, and also make the Countrey much the hotter Winter and Summer, and thereby the earth will bud forth her blossoms and fruites more timely in the yeere, then now it doth, and so bring the Land more familiar to vs, and fitter for Tillage, and for Beasts, and also for Land-fowle, then now it is; and thereby those Ilands of Ice that come on that coast at any time, will the sooner dissolue, which doe speedily melt, when they come neere the South part of that Land, &c.

• Also, it may be objected by some, that the countrey is rockie, and mountainous, and so ouergrowne with trees

and bushes, in such a Wildernesse, that it will be an endlesse trouble to bring it to good perfection: and such like obiections are often vsed, by some that are backward to good works, which would haue such a Land clesed to them without labor: Yet my hope is, when any such shall read ouer this discourse, & consider well of the particular motiues heerein exprest, whereby a Plantation there should be inbraced, they will be well satisfied therein, and I suppose, forbear to say it is such a rockie, and cold country as is vnfit to bee planted, thereby to bee vnitēd vnto your Maiesties Royall Crowne.

I haue bene seuerall times in *Nor-way*, where the Country is in most places more rockie, and mountainous then the *New-found-land*, and lies aboue sixe degrees more to the North, and yet very beneficiall to the King of *Denmarke*, where many of his Maiesties Subiects liue rich and pleasantly; but the *New-found-land* is much more pleasant to liue in.

I haue often seene the Coast of *Biskay* and *Portugall* all along the Sea-coast, how rocky, barren and mountainous these countries be in most places, although they lie in a pleasant and temperate Climate; if such which should dispraise the *New-found-land*, had seene it, and trauelled in those parts as I haue, they would not onely like well, and be in loue to further the desired Plantation, but also admire how the people in those other Countries doe liue by their good industrie, and seeke out little places amongst the Rocks, and in the sides of Hills and Mountaines, to set and sow their seedes for Rootes, Cabage, Onions, & such like, whereby they receiue great comforts: for all along those parts on the Sea-coast, their best means of liuing is by fishing, and other trades by sea. The like benefit may all such haue, that will plant at *New-found-land*, and much better for land, and in many other things, as is already sufficiently

ke and  
mountaines  
d for Seeds,  
its and vines.



sufficiently touched. Likewise it is well knowne to all those that haue traualled from thence all along the Coast of *Spain*, euen to *Granada*, how barren and rockie those parts of *Spain* are also in most places; and yet the people by their good industry, plant many of their Vines and other fruits, on the sides of some steepe Hills amongst the Rocks, where men are faine in diuers places, euen to creepe on their hands and knees to prune the said Vines, and gather the said Grapes of them, to make their strong wines, and sweete Raynsins withall, which wee so much delight to taste. In those toothsome & delightfull commodities, our marchants bestow much money, which the *New-found-land* trade and Commodities had from thence, will be able in little time, if it be peopled as aforesaid, to supply all your Maiesties Kingdoms withal, with the sales of such commodities had from thence, to be employed therein, and some other good commodities also. Likewise from *Granada* to *Carthagen*, *Allegant*, *Denia*, and from thence euen to the Citie of *Valencia*, which is a large circuit, the most parts all along, as I haue trauelled, are very barren, rockie and mountainous; that very few cattell, Sheepe, Goats, or any other beasts are able to liue there; and yet doe the people in those parts vse great industry, to plant their Vines and other fruits, whereby they seeke out their best meanes they haue to liue; and likewise also in diuers other places neere the *Mediterranean* Sea, from thence to *Bassalonia*, *Marcellis*, *Sauoy*, and *Genoway*, and in diuers other places in *Italy*, these Countries are very rocky and Mountainous, as I haue well obserued: and yet those places doe abound with many other rich blessings, by meanes of the peoples good industry there; and so by reason thereof, the people in all those parts from the Coast of *Biskay*, vnto *Italy*; and also the most parts of *France*, *Gastoyne*, *Brittaine*, *Normandy* and  
*Picardy*,

*Picardy*, are by the *Newfoundland* fish & trade to that country greatly relieued: which fish is in all those parts in great request, and feeds them greatly, and doth sell very well there most commonly, and so likewise in *England* great abundance thereof is spent; which being well considered, I know no reason to the contrary, but that the Subjects of all your Maiesties Kingdomes should be most willing to further and imbrace that Plantation, & shew their good industry to cleane that good Land there for Corne and Woade, and plant diuers kindes of fruits, which questionlesse will also proue so well there as in *England*; and then will it be to all your Maiesties other Kingdomes such a nursery to get wealth, and to increase and maintain Shipping, and beget seruiceable Seamen, as great Brittain had neuer the like, nor any other Christian Prince in the World.

With these good blessings which are before recited, being followed by industrious spirits, there is a great hope of a plentiful harvest vnto your Maiestie and Kingdomes thereby: God send good Seedsmen and Planters to set it forward, as I trust in God it will haue, seeing it hath already had many right Honorable and worthy Fathers to commend it.

And although that sithence I presumed to write this Discourse, I haue bin often vpon diuers occasions dishartened from proceeding herein; Yet, when I did remember *Columbus* his good indeuours, that first and patient Discouerer of the *West Indies*, whom, if God had not hartened him on with a worthy mind, and a bosome armed for all the stormes of crosse fortunes, he had neuer finished that Honorable attempt for finding such an happie businesse out: the which Discouery of his, hath euer since filled the Spanish cofers with gold and siluer, and made that Nation Lords of the greatest riches vnder the

the Sunne: and although that attempt of his, was held at first impossible to come vnto any good effect, and *Columbus* laught at by some: yet euer sithence, by his attempt, I may say, that *Spaine* hath had from thence to helpe furnish other Christian Kingdomes with gold, silver and diuers other great riches; and also now to that country so discovered, those commodities that great *Brittaine* may yeerely well spare, and other Countries also, are the better vented: and so likewise, may the *New-found-land* and the parts of *America*, nere therunto, proue also beneficial for diuers trades in little time, vnto all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, if it be followed as it should bee.

These good motiues considered, what great good comes vnto Christian Kingdomes, by forraine Plantations, and what infinite wealth is yeerly brought from the *West Indies* into *Spaine*, as I haue there often scene landed; doe put me in great hope, that if there bee an orderly Plantation settled in *New-found-land*, the trade to that Country by your Maiesties Subiects, & other places thereby, may yeerely be so beneficiall to your Maiestie and your Highnesse other Kingdomes, as the *West Indies* are now yeerely worth to the King of *Spaine*.

Now hauing thus plainly discovered, and commended the Country of *New-found-land*, in my opinion, it ought not to be one of the least motiues, whereby to further this Plantation, the setting of some better order and gouernement amongst the Fishermen, and all others of our Nation that yerely trade there, then now there is; so that there may be a reformation of such abuses as are there yeerely committed; wherein it is well knowne I haue already vsed my best endeuors, when in the yeere 1515, at which time I had a Commission for that purpose vnder the broad Seale of the Admiralty, and did then

therwith set forth, to follow that seruice from the port of Excester, in the County of Deuon, on the 11. day of May 1615. in a Barke victualled and manned at my owne expence of time and charge, and I did then arriue at the Coast of *New-found-land*, in the Bay of Trinity, vpon Trinitie Sunday, being the 4. of Iune, and anchored the same day in the said Harbour of Trinitie; and there, in the name of the holy and indiuiduall Trinitie, began, to the vse of your most sacred Maiestie, by vertue of that Commission, to send forth a Precept, to call the Masters of those English ships, that were then there riding at Anchor, and also the Masters of some other English ships that were there neere thereunto, and so began to hold the first court of Admiralty in your Maiesties name, that euer was (as I beleue) holden in that Countrey, to the vse of any Christian Prince, and proceeded therein according to course of Law, as the tenor of my Commission did warrant me therein; and also in other Harbors of the said Coast I did the like; Part of which abuses there committed, I haue already touched: so likewise I will briefly insert a part of the seuerall presentments of such Iuries, that were then deliuered vnto me, as aforesaid, vnder the hands and seales of those 170. Masters of English shippes, to the vse of your Maiesty: which presentments were, vpon my returne from the said voyage, deliuered by me into your Maiesties high Court of the Admiralty, and then by those Masters of ships there impannelled, such abuses as follow, they did acknowledge, & order, that hēcesforth with your Maiesties allowance might be redressed, &c.

First, they did all acknowledge, that there is but little difference of daies obserued among the Fishermen; some men presuming to go to sea, & to fish with hooke & line, vpon the Sabbath day, as vsually as on the weeke dayes.

Secondly, that diuers of our Nation doe take into their

the first inquest  
at Excester  
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their ships very great stones, to presse their dry fish with-  
all; which worke being done, they cast those stones into  
the harbors where their ships vse to ride at anchor; which  
will vtterly spoile the Roades and Harbors in that Coun-  
trie, and be to the indangering of Ships and Cables, yea  
and mens liues also, if it be not reformed in time.

There are many men yeerely, who vnlawfully conuey  
away other mens fishing boats, from the Harbor & place  
where they were left the yeere before in that Countrey;  
and some cut out the markes of them; and some others  
rippe and carry away the pieces of them, to the great pre-  
iudice and hindrance of the voyages of such ships that  
depend on such fishing boates, and also to the true Ow-  
ners of such boates.

There are some men, who arriuing there first into a  
Harbour, doe rippe and pull downe Stages, that were  
left standing for the splitting and salting of fish the yeere  
before; and other Stages some men haue set on fire: which  
is a great hindrance to the voyages of such men, as are not  
there with the first in the Harbour, for that they must then  
spend 20. daies time and more, for preparing new Sta-  
ges, and fitting new Pinnaces, and other necessary things,  
in euery voyage before they be settled to fish.

There are also some, who arriuing first in Harbor, take  
away other mens Salt that they had left there the yeere  
before, and also rippe and spoile the Fats wherein they  
make their Traine oyle, and some teare downe Flakes,  
whereon men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt  
and hinderance of many other that come after them.

Some men likewise steale away the baite out of o-  
ther mens Nets by night, and also out of their fishing  
boates by their ships side, whereby their fishing, from  
whom it is so taken, is ouerthrowne for the next  
day.



7. They did acknowledge, that some men take vp more roome then they neede, or is fitting to drie their fish on, whereby other mens voyages are oftentimes greatly hindered.

8. They also found, that diuers of your Maiesties subiects haue come to that Coast in fishing voyages, in ships not appertaining to any of your Maiesties subiects, which they conceiued worthy of punishment, and reformation.

9. They did acknowledge, that some men rip, and take away Timber & Rayles from Stages, and other necessary roomes, that are fastened with nailes, Spike or Trey naile; and some men take away the Rindes and Turfe wherewith diuers necessary roomes are fitly couered for seruicceable vles, and likewise take away Stakes that are fastened in the ground with Rayles on them, whereupon men vse to dry their fish; and that some set the standing Woods in the Countrey on fire, which haue in little time burned many thousand acres; and that there are some which yeerely take away other mens Trayne oyle there by night; which they conceiued worthy of reformation.

10. They found, that diuers idle persons, which were hired for those voiajes, when they come thither, notwithstanding that they were still in health, would not worke, and were so lazy and idle, that their worke was to little purpose: which was worthy of punishment.

11. Against all these great abuses, and diuers others committed in the said *Newfoundland* (which they did set down in their seuerall presentments, as by them it may at large appeare, they did all condescend, & order from that time thenceforth, that no subiect to your Maiesty should commit any more such abuses in that countrey: which may bee very well remedied, seeing they tend to the aduancement of the Trade, & quietnes amongst the Fishermen, and to the glory of God, the honor and good of your Maiesty,

iesty, and the generall benefit of the Common-wealth.

They did further present to the vse of the Lord Admirall of *England*, two small Boates, Anchors and a small Grapple, that were found in the Sea vpon that Coast, which were there prized to be worth two shillings sixpence apiece, amounting to seuen-shillings sixpence.

Now having laid open how commodious and beneficiall it will be to your Maiestie and Kingdome, to settle a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, & also made knowne some vnfit courses that are yeerely vsed by some Fishermen that aduenture there; and likewise shewed a part of some great wrongs that haue bin committed thereby erring subiects; and also touched a little, that there haue not bene such fit courses taken by some of those that haue bin employed to that Countrey in the Plantation already there begun, as they should haue done; by reason wherof it is to be feared, that some of those Honourable, and other right Worshipfull persons that vndertake the same, and haue bin at great charge therein, seeing their good indeuours and charge take no better successe, they may waxe cold and weary in disbursing more thereunto, and so by their remissenesse the Plantation might bee giuen ouer, and the Countrey left to the spoile and vsurpation of some other Prince that may vndertake the same, and then reape the haruest of your Maiesties Subiects labours, that shall then trade to that Countrey, &c. And therefore shewing how it may be provided for by your Maiesty, & all those wrongs henceforth remedied: Now I suppose, that some, who may find themselves a little touched herein, may not onely enuy me, for laying open that which I haue; whereby to preuent such further dangers and inconueniencies in that Countrey, and to further such a worthy worke; and therefore I may be vniustly taxed, as many worthy men haue bin. For although I

haue by Pyrats, and other crosses receiued great losses; yet do I acknowledge my selfe much bound to God, who hath most mercifully preserved me from many dangers in my time, and alwaies (praised be God) safely to returne with my ship, goods and men wherein I was; I doe also most humbly giue his Maiesty the praise, that I am now so happily attiued with this my plaine and true Discouery, vnto the view of your most Sacred Maiestie, and the right Honorable Lords of your Highnesse most Honorable Priue Councell, and my Countrey, whereby to shew what in all likelihood the effect of a Plantation will there produce; vsing also many arguments, motives and inducements to perswade a generall willingnesse thereunto.

*found/ on alt.* And these excellent benefits distribute themselves, betweene your Maiesty and your Subiects: your Highnesse part will bee the Honour of the Action; the accessse of Territory, increase of strength and power, aduantage against other Princes, augmentation of Reuenue, and ease of your Maiesties Kingdomes, &c. The Subiects part will be the bettering and securing of their Trade; enriching of themselves; reliefe of other Trades; and a meanes of further Discoueries.

But these two haue a relation and dependencie the one on the other, that neither can subsist without the other; I will not therefore diuide your Maiesty from your Subiects; your Highnesse prosperity being their happiness; and their wealth, your Maiesties riches.

The first thing which is to be hoped for, and which hath cuer beene your Maiesties principall care, is the propagation of the Christian Faith, and by that meanes onely, the poore vbeleeuing Inhabitants of that country may be brought to the knowledge of God, and a ciuill kind of gouernement: and it is not a thing impossible, but that  
from

from those slender beginnings which may bee made in *New-found-land*, all the Regions adioyning (which betweene this place, and the Countries actually possessed by the King of Spaine, & to the North of *Newfound-land*, are so spacious as all Europe) may be conuerted to the true worship of God.

The next is, the vniting of a Countrey so beneficiall already, and so promising vnto your Maiesties Crowne, without bloodshed, charge, or vsurpation, which must needs bee a perpetuall Honour to your Maiesty, in all succeeding ages; neither will it be an Honour onely to your Highnesse, but a benefit to the State, by a new accessse of Dominion; And what Prince can enlarge his Territories by a more easie and more iust meanes then this, seeing that of right it appertaineth vnto your Maiesty, and therefore deserues to be imbraced?

Nôw if it may so please your most excellent Maiesty, not onely to lend your care to a Proiect of this nature, but also to approue the matter proiected; and vouchsafe the furtherance therein, the which, out of my soules deuotion, and zealous affection to doe seruice to your Maiesty and your Kingdomes, I tender on my knees; most humbly beseeching your Highnesse, both to accept of my honest & zealous intent, as also to pardon my boldnesse and presumption therein; for it is, and so hath euer beene my resolution, rather to beare the burthen of pouerty, then iustly to deserue, or giue cause of reproach; and to subiect all the dayes of my life, and the manifold dangers therof, thereby to approue my selfe a profitable member, both to your Maiestic, and my Country that gaue me my first breath, for which cause I haue aduentured to publish this my simple and plaine Discourse, whereunto my very conscience hath a long time, and still doth not forbear to sollicite me.

The prosecution and perfection of the worke, I leaue to the pleasure of God, and your Maiesties happy directions; in the discourse and discouery whereof, if I haue either beene tedious, or any other way offensive, it is to be imputed to my want of learning: and so, though perhaps I do not satisfie some mens curiosities, yet I hope I haue sufficiently informed their iudgements; and beseech God to incline their affections to the furtherance of so pious, and so profitable a businessse, as this appeareth to be.

And so I rest, and euer will remaine a faithfull and loyall Subiect to your Maiesty, an hearty and true louer of my Countrey, and a zealous well-wisher to this intended Planration,

*R. W.*





## THE SECOND MOTIVE

AND INDUCEMENT ADDED TO  
my former Discourse, as a louing Inuitation to all his  
Maiesties Subiects; shewing the particular charge in  
*victualing forth a Ship of 100. Tuns burthen, with 40.*  
persons, for the aduancing of his Maiesties most hopefull  
Plantation in the *New-found-land*, which is now so  
worthily vnder taken; and likewise what yere-  
ly benefit may accrue thereby vnto  
such as shall be Aduentu-  
rers therein.



Entle Reader, I haue in my former Discourse, as  
it were, something like vnto a Harbinger, chal-  
ked out the way for a Plantation in the New-  
found-land, whereby it may proue to be a work  
both profitable and necessary for his Maiesties  
Kingdomes in generall. But because the affections and resoluti-  
ons of men doe sometimes freeze, in stead of heating; and most  
decline, when to the eye of the world they seeme most to aduance:  
I haue therfore aduentured to fortifie and assist my former Dis-  
course, with this second, by vnsolding other reasons to make it  
more apparat, that to settle an orderly Plantation in that Coun-  
trei, it beares diuers great perswasions with it; yea, such as haue  
all the grounds, and run on all the feet of good probabilities; as  
Religion, Honour, Empire, and profit, the which may be well per-  
formed with small charge, and to haue yeerly good benefit with  
great facility. I therefore I purpose now to acquaint all such vn-  
dertakers of that Plantation, what particular profit may re-  
dound to themselves and posterities, and what honour, through  
their industry, will accrue thereby vnto all his Maiesties other  
Kingdomes. Beare therefore, I beseech you, with my rough stile,  
and plaine meaning, in which I strine rather to shew truth in

To the Reader.

her owne brightnesse, then to helpe applause, or glory to my selfe. To crowne that Countrey of New-found-land with due praises, it may (by the approbation and fauour of his Maiesty) be iustly filled a Sister land to this great Island of Britania, Ireland, Virginia, the Summer-Ilands, New-England, and Noua Scotia. And that she may claime her selfe this bold and honourable title, the world, I thinke, will be on her side, especially, because from her owne mouth doth shew what infinite and unspeakable benefit for many yeeres together, the negotiation of our Kingdome with her, hath brought to all our people, not onely by the increase and maintaining of Mariners and shipping, but also by enriching of many a Subiect; and so consequently, by relieuing many thousands of families, which else had liued in miserable wants, for lacke of honest employments, our English Nation hauing more then fourescore yeeres together, made thriving and profitable Voyages to that Countrey, the possession whereof began in our late Soueraigne of happy memory, Queene Elizabeth, and so continues more strongly now in his Maiesty, without the claime of any other Prince. This proper and commodious situation of the place, together with the correspondency of benefits; which not only great Brittain, but also other Countreies may, and doe yeerely receiue from the same, fillles me more with an ardent desire so to haue her called (Sister land.) And worthily may that Royalty be bestowed vpon her: for as great Brittain hath euer been a cherishing Nurse and Mother to other forren sons and daughters, feeding them with the milke of her plenty, and fatting them at her breasts, when they haue beene euen starued at their own: Euen so hath this worthy Sister-land, from time to time, giuen free and liberall entertainment to all that desire her blessings, and chiefly (aboue all other Nations) to the English. What receiue wee from the hands of our owne Countrey, which in most bounteous manner wee haue not had, or may haue at hers? Nay, what can the world yeeld to the sustentation of man, which is not in her to be gotten? Desire you  
whole some

## To the Reader.

wholeſome ayre? (the very food of life) It is there. Shall any Land powre in abundant Deapes of nourishments and neceſſaries before you? There you haue them. What Seas ſo abounding with fiſh? What ſhores ſo replenished with freſh and ſweet waters? Sure, no other part of the world hath better. The want of other Kingdoms are not felt here; and thoſe prouiſions which many other Countries want, are from thence yeerely ſupplied. How much is Spaine, France, Portugall, Italy, and other places beholding to this noble part of the world for fiſh, and other commodities (it is to be admired) let the Dutch report: what ſweetneſſe they haue ſuckt from thence by trade thither, in buying of fiſh, and other commodities from our Nation? and (albeit all the reſt ſhould be dumbe) the voyces of the are as Trumpets lowd enough to make England fall more and more in loue with ſuch a Siſter-land.

I am loth to weary thee (good Reader) in acquainting thee thus to thoſe famous, faire and profitable Riuers, and likewise to thoſe delightfull, large and inestimable Woods, and alſo with thoſe fruitfull and inticing Hills, and delightfull Vallies; there to hawke and hunt; where there is neither ſauage people, nor rauinous beaſts to hinder your ſports. They are ſuch, that in ſo ſmall a piece of paper as now my loue ſalutes thee with, I cannot ſo fully ſet them downe as they deſerue. And therefore I doe intreat thee with iudgement, with patience, and with a true deſire for the benefit of thy dread Soueraigne and Countrey, to reade ouer this Diſcourſe, which (I truſt) may encourage thee to further ſo hopefull a Plantation as it appeareth to be; and alſo giue thee ample ſatisfaction, and iuſt cauſe to anſwere oppoſers; if any out of ignorance, or any other ſiniſter reſpect, ſhall ſeek to hinder ſo honourable and worthy deſignes. So wiſhing thee all happineſſe, I reſt

Euer thine for my Countreys good,

RICHARD WHITBOVRNE.





# A LOVING INVITATION TO ALL HIS MAIESTIES SVBIECTS.



Y honored Countrymen, Worshipfull, Yeomen and al others: It is a custom at our great English entertainments & Feasts, to prefer the best and daintiest dishes to the second course, as wel to please the pallate for relish, as the stomake for disgesture: such is now this my Invitation, being as it were a second messe to my former Discourse; not only thereby to incourage the Honourable and worthy Subiect to better their estates: but also to harten the industrious, that haue but small meanes, and liue in want, seldom filling their bellies with good food, or couering their bodies with good clothes. All which foresaid benefits, food, apparell, and other pleasures are to bee had in *New-found-land*; either by aduenturing with your purses, or by going thither in person, and therefore I haue, for the better satisfying and animating of Aduenturers thither, and to establish those good trades, which may be yeerely made to that Countrey, added these following aduertisements, to fortifie and second my former discourse; which, praised bee God, hath not only receiued good approbation from his Maiestie, but also from the Right Honorable Lords of the priuie Councell; and likewise so farre preuailed with the cleerensse and

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solidity



solidity of some of their Honours wisdomes, and iudgements, as that they rely much on the naturall truth, and plainnesse of my reasons which I haue deliuered for the aduancement of his Maiesties aforesaid most hopefull Plantation, as that out of their good affection, and noble dispositions, they haue already vndertaken to plant seuerall Colonies in that Countrey.

This consideration hath (according to my bounden duty) moued me to be as careful as possibly I might, thereby to aduance that worke, which long since was most worthily intended, as formerly appeares: I haue therefore thought good to annex vnto my former discourse, these second motiues & reasons following, which I haue gained by my often aduenturing to that countrie, and other parts of the world, by such obseruations and notice as principally I tooke, for the enlarging of Gods Church; Secondly, the Honour and benefit which may accrue thereby vnto my dread Soueraigne, and his Highnesse Royall Progeny: and thirdly, for the generall good of all his Maiesties Subiects.

Now my hope is, that whosoever shall be pleased to reade that my former Discourse, with my ensuing motiues, will not so slight the same, or take occasion, without cause, to dislike them: for although they are plaine, yet I affirmatiuely auerre, they are true, and as I haue delited in the latitude of matter, and not in the altitude of words, so haue I written it out of mine owne certaine knowledge and experience, and not out of any borrowed speculations, hauing in many yeeres, often played the practike part in that Countrey, as wel as the Theorike: and thereby know how to reduce my former contemplation into action, as it shall appeare, whensoever it may please his Maiestie, or the State to command me.

And seeing the foresaid Plantation is so worthily respected,

spected, and lately vndertaken, as it is well knowne, with great zeale and iudgement: So I no way doubtr, but they will bee the meanes to settle it with renowne and profit, and be the more circumspect therein, by reason of other mens errors in businesse of the like nature, so to provide and forecast the euent which may follow, whereby their good purposes therein may not be hindred, like expert Pilots, who by the Discouery of rockes & shelues, know how to auoid them, and by the sight of other mens ship-wracks, know the more perfectly how to eschew the like danger, and preserve their owne.

And as those worthy men formerly mentioned, haue vndertaken to erect and found a Plantation in that countrey, so are they willing to entertaine all such as shall be desirous to aduenture with either of them therein, to further their said designs with their purses, or with their persons and purses, vpon fit and large conditions, as it may appeare, to any that shall inquire of those foresaid Vndertakers: and as for such conditions, as the foresaid right Honourable Lord Deputy Generall for the Kingdome of *Ireland* will grant vnto any, which shall be willing to aduenture with his Lordship, to further his designs in the *New-found-land*, I presume vpon my certaine knowledge, to signifie herein the effectuall points thereof, which are more at large to be seene set forth in print, and to be had at the signe of the Golden Cock in Pater-noster-row in London, which will plainly informe any that will aduenture with him one hundred pounds, shall not only haue the yeerely benefit thereof to his owne vse and behoofe, what is thereby gotten in the fishing trade, and on the Plantation; but also haue two thousand acres of such land and woods there measured out to him, with fit prerogative of the one halfe of a Harbour, or Rode where ships vse to ride at ankor, for making

of their fishing voyages, thereunto adioyning, in fee for euer: to dispose thereof, how and to whom he list; paying vnto his Lordship and his heires twenty pence yeerely, as a rent for the said land, woods and prerogatiue, and so maintaine a fit number of people vpon the same; and any such Adventurer shall haue in fee likewise, a conuenient place to build a stage and other necessary roomes to salt fish on, and for a dwelling house, with a sufficient circuit of ground thereunto adioyning, to dry fish on, and for some other purposes, as shall be fit for such a company, as are easily imployed to that Countrey, in a ship of 100. Tunnes burden, neere vnto the harbors of *Fermosa*, and *Renouze*; where his Lordships Colony is at first to be settled, and fortified; So as any such vndertaker do within such a conuenient time, as hee shall bee thereunto inioyned by his Lease, settle and inhabite there, neere vnto the place where the Colony shall be settled, eight persons at least, and so many more as any such shall thinke good to take the charge, and likewise the benefit of their labors to his own particular vse, paying for the said space of ground for Stage-roome, House, drying of fish and other purposes, but 20. shillings yeerely, and to haue timber there to build with, vpon the same; and wood to burne in the said house, so much as any such vndertaker will haue for the fetching of it from the woods.

And whosoever will adventure with him therein 200. pounds, shall haue double so much in all respects, as he shall haue which adventures 100. pound: and whosoever shall be pleased to adventure with his Lordship, any greater or lesser some, shall haue proportionably in all respects, according to the rate, and equality of his adventure.

And

And likewise such as are willing to goe and liue in that Countrey, that haue meanes of themselues, or from their friends, to set themselues forth with apparell and things necessary for one whole yeere at first, and shall serue there five yeeres, as seruants vse to doe; shall haue, not only a large and sufficient sum of wages paid him yeerely, as hee shall bee agreed withall, but also haue at the end of his five yeeres service, one hundred acres of Land and woods to build and plant on, within the circuit of *New found-land*, not farre from the Colony, where now at first it is settled, in fee for euer, to dispose of, as any such shall thinke good; paying for the same at the Sealing of his Lease, (as a fine for his admittance,) at his income therunto, Ten shillings, and euer after but a penny of rent by the yere, to his Lordship, and his heires.

Thus euery such Aduenturer shall not onely haue a great quantitie of Land, Woods, and other priuiledges there vpon fit conditions; but also the yeerely benefit of such a summe, as any one shall so aduventure, and likewise an equall part of all such benefit, as may bee gotten by such people as shall bee hired to serue there, as aforesaid, to liue there, as well of their owne industry in the Fishing Trade, as otherwise; so as euery such Aduenturer is likewise to beare an equall part of the charge, according to such Inst accounts as will be taken of euery particular thing by his Lordships Treasurer, or Committies, which are appointed for the more orderly proceeding in the said *New-found-land* Plantation.

Likewise the right Honourable, *Sir George Caluert*, Knight, principal Secretary of State to his Maiestie, hath already sent thither within these three yeeres a great number of people, where they liue very pleasant-

ly doing many good seruices ; besides the making of salt, whereof they haue sent home to his Honour a quantity, which hath beene there well approued to be so good for salting of fish, and other victuals, as any other salt; and those men commend well the Countrey, as it may appeare, by some of their letters, sent from thence, which are inserted in the end of this booke, by which letters, they do also not only well approue, what I haue written of that Countrey; but also gaue his Honor, and al those which are already Adventurers with him, good encouragement, that the Countrey is so commodious, and their adventuring thither so prosperous, as that there is dayly a greater hope then euer there was, that the said Plantation will, by Gods fauour, take excellent successe if more such worthy persons bestow their assistance either in purse or otherwise: and his Honour is also well pleased to entertaine any such therein, as will repaire vnto him, vpon fit and conuenient conditions.

Thus it may be well vnderstood, that both their Honourable vndertakings in the said most hopefull Plantation are for the publike good, and that my purpose by my former Discourse, and these second. motiues, is not only for such Adventurers to gaine honour and benefit to themselves and posterities, but also in charity to many, and for a generall good to all; for I dare constantly affirme, that what I haue written concerning that countrey, and the trades there already knowne is (vpon my life) true: why then should not many other persons, such as God hath blessed with the wealth of this world, gladly vndertake so worthy a worke, and adventure some part of that wealth, to aduance a businesse so noble, & to send thither such as shall well like, not onely to see a Countrey, where people are seldome pinched with want, and where they liue fat and as healthy, as in any other part of the world,



world, the Countrey being full of Hawkes, Partriges, Thrushes, and other Fowles, hunting Deere, and other beasts, with delicate Fruits which are there in great abundance; But likewise to doe, and obserue what possibly they may, to find out some other good things in that spacious Iland, which as yet lye vndiscovered; as Mines, Minerals, Wood, Berries for diers and such like, for the generall good of all his Maiesties other Kingdomes?

Now I trust, that many other worthy and Industrious persons, when they shall vnderstand of these noble conditions, how requisite and necessary the *New-found-Land* Plantation will be vnto all his Maiesties other Kingdoms, they will I doubt not, but make a good construction of these my endeauours, whereby to further the same, by perusing those reasons and perswasions which I haue deliuered, which are not to draw any young men and young women from their parents, to goe thither, as diuers such are already willing so to doe, neither men from their wiues, nor seruants from their Masters, (as there are a great number of such doe also seeke to be employed,) but onely such industrious and willing people, as of themselves, or may by their friends helpe, haue fit meanes to set themselves forth orderly, and that others with their friends consent will goe, and may be spared from such Cities and parishes, as will set forth some of them orderly, to plant there, be they either youths of foureteene or fifteene yeeres of age, and some such yong married people as haue but small meanes of themselves to doe it, who by their good Industrie may liue there pleasantly, and grow rich in little time.

And if any man desire to bee further satisfied of that Countrey, then my Discourse shall informe them, they may inquire of any vnderstanding man, as hath spent

some part of his time in that Countrey, and consider wherein any such can giue sufficient reasons to confute or contradiēt what I haue written thereof, that haue thus freely throwne my selfe with my mite, into the treasury of my Countreyes good. And so I descend vnto the charge of what I formerly promised.

*The Charge as followeth.*

	li.	s.	d.
<b>I</b> <i>N primis</i> , eleuen thousand waight of Bisket bread, bought at xv. shilling the hundred waight	082	10	0
Twenty sixe Tunne of Beere and Sider, at 53 shillings 4 pence the Tunne	069	06	8
Two Hogs-heads of good English Beefe	010	00	0
Two Hogs-heads of Irish Beefe	005	00	0
Ten fat Hogs salted, Caske and Salt.	010	10	0
Thirty bushels of Pease, at	006	00	0
Two Firkins of Butter	003	00	0
Two hundred waight of Cheese	002	10	0
One bushel of Mustard-seede	000	06	0
One Hogs head of Vineger	001	05	0
Wood to dresse meate withall	001	00	0
One great Copper Kettle	002	00	0
Two small Kettles	002	00	0
Two Frying pans	000	03	4
Platters, Ladles, and Cans for Beere	001	00	0
A paire of bellowes for the Cooke	000	02	0
Lockes for the bread Roomes	000	02	6
			Taps

	li.	s.	d.
Taps, Boriers, and Funnels	000	02	0
One hundred waight of Candles	002	10	0
One hundred and thirty quarters of Salt, at 2.s.the bushell, 15.gallons to the bushell, is 16.s.11illings the quarter	104	00	0
Mats and dynnage vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels	003	10	0
500.foot of Elme boords, at 8.s. the 100.	002	00	0
Two thousand nayles for boats and Stages, at 13.s.4.d the thousand	001	06	8
Foure thousand nayies, at 6. s.8.the 1000.	001	06	8
Two thousand nayles, at 5.d. the 100.	000	08	0
For Stone-pitch and Tarre	002	10	0
Two hundred of blacke Ocome	001	00	0
Thrummies for Pitch mabs	000	01	6
Boles, Buckets, and Funnels	001	00	0
Two brazen Crocks	002	00	0
Canuase to make boate sailes, & small ropes fitting for them, at 25.s. for each saile	012	10	0
Ten Boates, Anchors, Ropes	010	00	0
Twelue doozen of fishing lines	006	00	0
Twenty foure doozen of fishing hookes	002	00	0
Squid hookes and Squid line	000	05	0
For pots and liuer Mands	000	18	0
Iron workes for ten fishing Boats	002	00	0
Ten keipnet Irons	000	10	0
Twine to make keipnets, &c	000	06	0
Ten good Nets, at 26.s. a Net	013	00	0
Two Saines, a greater and lesse	012	00	0
Two hundred waight of Lead	001	00	0
Small Ropes for the Saines	001	00	0
Dry-Fats for the Nets and Saines	000	06	0
Flaskets, and bread boxes	000	15	0

	li.	s.	d.
Twine for store—	000	05	0
For so much Hair-cloth as may cost—	010	00	0
Three Tun of Caske, for water—	001	06	8
Two barrels of Otemeale—	001	06	0
One doozen of Deale boords—	003	10	0
One hundred waight of Spikes—	002	05	0
Heading and splitting-Knives—	001	05	0
Two good Axes, 4. hand Hatchets, 4. short Wood hookes, 2. drawing Irons, and two Adizes—	000	16	0
Three yards of good woollen Cloth—	000	10	0
Eight yards of good Canuase—	000	10	0
A grinding stone or two—	000	06	0
An Iron pitch-pot and hookes—	000	06	0
1500. of dry fish, to spend thitherward—	006	00	0
One Hogs-head of <i>Aqua vite</i> —	004	00	0
Two thousand of good Orlop nailes—	002	05	0
Foure arme Sawes, hand-Sawes, Thwart Sawes, Augers, Crowes of Iron, Sledges, Iron Shouels, Pickaxes, Mattocks, and Cloe Hammers—	005	00	0
More for some other small necessities—	003		4

The totall summe of } is, 420 | 1 | 4  
which particulars }

**A**LL which former prouisions, the Master of the Ship, or the Purser are to be accountable vnto the Aduenturers in euery voyage, what is spent there of, and what is left of the same, with those which shall continue there to plant; of which number, if but 10. persons remaine there, they may well haue reserued for them  
of

of the former victuals and prouisions, these particulars following, *viz.*

Five hundred waight of the Bisket bread, five hogs-heads of beere, or sider, halfe a hogs-head of beefe, foure whole sides of bacon, foure bushels of pease, halfe a firkin of butter, halfe a hundred waight of cheefe, a pecke of mustard-seede, a barrell of vineger, twelve pound waight of candles, two pecks of oatemeale, halfe a hogs-head of *aqua vite*, two copper kettles, one brasse crocke, one frying pan, a grinding stone, and all the axes, hatchets, wood-hooks, augers, sawes, crowes of iron, sledges, hammers, mattocks, pickaxes, shoouels, drawing irons, splitting kniues, haire-cloth, pynnaces sails, pynnaces ancor-ropes, a sayne, some nets; and keepe all the eight fishing boats, and the iron works appertaining to them, in perfect readinesse there, from yeere to yeere; and many of the other small necessities, when the fishing voyage is made, as pikes, nailes, and such like, which may serue to helpe build houses, cleanse land, and such like seruices fitly for the Inhabitants to labour withall in the winter time, whiles the Ships are wanting from them.

Now to make an estimate what fish all the 40. persons fit for such a voyage, may well take, and keepe eight fishing boates all the summer time there at Sea; with three good fishermen in euery of the said boates; you shall vnderstand, that so many men doe vsually kill about twenty five thousand fish for euery boate, though they are but bad fishermen: which may amount vnto two hundred thousand, sixe score fishes to euery hundred: and diuers ships being so well provided as aforesaid, and hauing good fishermen, doe yeerely take there, about thirty five thousand, for euery boate: so as they not only load their ships, but also haue sold in some yeeres great quantities,

besides



besides their loadings yeerely to Marchants. And if such Ships which are so well manned for that purpose, cannot make sale of such fish as they take ouer and about their loading; then they vsually giue ouer taking of any more fish in diuers yeeres, when there is great abundance easily to be taken, because there are not any Marchants to buy it, nor no fit houses to lay vp the same in safety for another yeere.

And therefore I will make an estimate but of twenty five thousand of fish, for euery of the eight boates: it will at that rate amount vnto two hundred thousand; which may be a fit quantity to fill and load a ship of an hundred Tun burthen, if the fish be not very small; if it be large, a Ship of that burthen will not load so much, besides the water, wood, victuall, and other prouisions, fit for so many men as shal saile in the said ship from thence, to make sale and imployments of the said fish; which, as I conceiue, will bee a fit course so to doe, and thereby great charge, and some aduenture will be saued in carrying the same directly to a market, in regard what it would be, if it should be returned home into England, and then afterwards relade the same againe and send it to a market.

Where in my opinion is, that the said Ship, hauing her voiage at *New found-land*, should saile from thence directly to *Marseilles* or *Talloon*, which places lying within the Straites of *Gibraltar* in the French Kings dominions, where the customes vpon Fish are but little, and the Kentall lesse then ninety English pounds waight; and the price of such Fish there I haue not knowne, to be sold for lesse at any time, then twelue shillings of currant English payment for euery Kentall, and commonly a far greater price; and there speedy sales are vsually made of such fish, and good returnes had: and if any man will  
returne

returne his money from thence, hee may haue sure bills of exchange, for payment thereof heere in London, vpon sight of any such bills.

The foresaid two hundred thousand of Fish, loading the said ship, it will then make at Marseiles aboute two and twenty hundred Kentalls of that waight; which being sold but at twelue shillings the Kentall, amounts to thirteen hundred and twenty pound sterling, and is

—1320. pounds.

A ship of that burthen to serue the voiage, being hired by the moneth, when she is there vnloaded, may be then therepaid for her hire, and so discharged; or being hired for a longer time, may returne from thence vnto some other place in Spaine, to bee reloaded home with some Marchandize, which may bee well performed, and the said Ship returne in fit time to saile againe vnto *New-found-land* the yeere following, with lesse charge then the first yeere, and then greater hope of benefit it will bee to the Aduenturers then the first yeere, when people are there before-hand, and all things in fit readinesse against their comming.

There may well bee of the fore-said two hundred thousand of Fish, twelue Tunne of Traine Oyle, or a greater quantity, the which beeing sold and deliuered in *New-found-land* at tenne pounds the Tunne, as commonly it is the pricethere, it will amount to the summe of fixe score pounds, and is ————120. pounds.

And there may be well made ouer and aboute the fore-said quantity of two hundred thousand dry fish, ten thousand of large greene fish, which being sold in *New-found-land* but at 5. pounds the thousand, it will amount to the sum of, 50. pounds; I say, 50. l. which greene fish being brought into England, it may yeeld aboute ten pounds the thousand; and the twelue Tun of Traine oyle, being

N

likewise

likewise brought home, is vsually sold at some places in this Kingdome, for aboute eighteene pounds the Tun, and sometimes at twenty; which ouerprices of the said Oyle and greene fish, I doe heere omit to summe the same, what it may be more.

Now if the foresaid two hundred thousand of fish may be sold at *Marseilles*, at sixteene shillings the Kentall, as often such fish is, and much dearer; the two thousand two hundred Kentals, will then amount to the summe of seuentee hundred and threescore pounds. ————— 1760. pounds.

And it is very likely, that the foresaid eight fishing boates being well manned, and staying continually fishing in the Country, vntill the 28. day of September, as they may well, they may then take aboute thirty five thousand of fish for euery boate, as diuers yeeres many men haue done in much lesse time: which will then amount to fourescore thousand more then the former two hundred thousand.

The which fourescore thousand so gotten ouer and aboute the Ships loading, may bee otherwise disposed of at *New-found-land*; be it more or lesse, it may yeeld there foure pounds the thousand, allowing to that price all the Traine oyle and greene Fish which may come thereof: so that there may be well gotten ouer and aboute the Ships loading, foure score thousand of Fish, and much more; the which, at foure pounds the thousand, will amount to the summe of ————— 0320.li.-s.-d.

Adding thereunto the former summe of

————— 1320-00.-0.

And also for the aforesaid Oyle ————— 0120-00.-0.

And also for the tenne thousand greene Fish.

————— 0050-00.-0.

And

And also for the ouer-price at *Marseilles*, being sold at sixteene shillings the Kentall, it will be some

0440.—0.—0.—0.

Totall Summe—2250.—0.—0.—0.

**O**F which summe, bee it more or lesse, whatsoeuer is gotten in the voyage; if victuals, Salt, and the other former prouisions be prouided at reasonable cheape prices: Then the Master and Company haue a third part thereof, allowing some small matter from the same, towards the victualling, and there is another third part likewise to bee allowed towards the Ships trauell and charge, deducting some thing likewise thereof towards the Master of the Ship, for taking the charge, and for some other of the better sort of men, which they vsually haue ouer and aboue their shares of the former third: and the other third remaines vnto the Victuallers forth of the Ship.

So that the voyage amounting as aforesaid, to the summe of two thousand, two hundred & fifty pounds: A third will bee the summe of seuen hundred and fifty pounds for the victualling part; from which deducting the former charge of 420.li.—01.s.—04.d. which is to bee for the victualling forth of a Ship with forty persons; there may remaine to the Aduenturers for the bearing the Aduenture, and all Charges discharged, the summe of—331.li.—11.s. And in some yeeres, when salt, bread and beere is deare bought; the victualling part is allowed the one moiety or halfe part of what is gotten in the voyage, and the Company and Ship the other halfe part.

Now omitting to write of any greater price, which may bee gotten vpon the sales of the two hundred

likewise brought home, is vsually sold at some places in this Kingdome, for aboue eighteene pounds the Tun, and sometimes at twenty; which ouerprices of the said Oyle and greene fish, I doe heere omit to summe the same, what it may be more.

Now if the foresaid two hundred thousand of fish may be sold at *Marseilles*, at sixteene shillings the Kentall, as often such fish is, and much dearer; the two thousand two hundred Kentalls, will then amount to the summe of seuateene hundred and threescore pounds.

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The which fourescore thousand so gotten ouer and aboue the Ships loading, may bee otherwise disposed of at *New-found-land*; be it more or lesse, it may yeeld there foure pounds the thousand, allowing to that price all the Traine oyle and greene Fish which may come thereof: so that there may be well gotten ouer and aboue the Ships loading, foure score thousand of Fish, and much more; the which, at foure pounds the thousand, will amount to the summe of

0320.li.-s.-d.

Adding thereunto the former summe of

1320.00.-0.

And also for the afore said Oyle — 0120.00.-0.

And also for the tenne thousand greene Fish.

0050.00.-0.

And



And also for the ouer-price at *Marseilles*, being sold at sixteene shillings the Kentall, it will be some

0440.-0.-0.-0.

Totall Summe—2250.-0.-0.-0.

**O**F which summe, bee it more or lesse, whatfoeuer is gotten in the voyage, if victuals, Salt, and the other former prouisions be provided at reasonable cheape prices: Then the Master and Company haue a third part thereof, allowing some small matter from the same, towards the victualling, and there is another third part likewise to bee allowed towards the Ships trauell and charge, deducting some thing likewise thereof towards the Master of the Ship, for taking the charge, and for some other of the better sort of men, which they vsually haue ouer and aboue their shares of the former third: and the other third remaines vnto the Victuallers forth of the Ship.

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Now omitting to write of any greater price, which may bee gotten vpon the sales of the two hundred

thousand of fish at *Marseilles*, or the benefit which may bee made vpon the returnes of the money for the same from thence, or what may bee gotten by the imployments of the foresaid summe, at the place where the sales are made. Likewise what may bee more gotten vpon the Traine Oyle and greene Fish, if it be not sold in *New-found-land*, but brought home, and sold here at the best hand:

And if a ship be hired by the moneth to performe this voyage, which may be ended in lesse then nine moneths, the ship to bee free at *Marseilles*, when the fish is vnloaden there; and being hired at forty pound a moneth or much cheaper; it may then bee esteemed what may bee fitly gotten by hiring of a ship in that manner, if the fish and traine Oyle amount vnto the prices, as it is valued: if it yeeld more, then the greater benefit will come by hiring of a ship; if lesse, after the rate accordingly.

And if Pannes bee prouided for the making of Salt in the *New-found-land*, as fitly and cheapely it may bee, then will the charge in setting forth of any ship by the Aduenturers, be much lesse, and the benefit much the greater.

Now whereas there are but twenty foure men of the forty nominated to fish; the other are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seuen are to be skilfull head: ders, and splitters of fish; two boyes to lay the fish on a table, and three to salt the fish, which labour, three women may fitly doe; three men may fetch a-land salt, and tend to wash fish, and dry the same; which may bee two house Carpenters and a Mason, the other may bee a woman, which makes vp sixteene to be left a-land, who may be fit to prouide meate, and to wash and dry fish so well as men, and for other labors also.

And those persons which remaine there, should bee  
hired

hired by the yeere, whose yeerely wages will not bee above eight or nine pounds a couple one with the other, and apparell themselves; which apparell the aduenturers are to provide, and those which are thus hired, to allow for the same againe out of their yeerely wages: the which yeerely wages for euery couple of those which shall continue there, will be borne yeerely on that part of the fish and Oyle, which may come to the Companies part as aforesaid, if the businesse be orderly carried; So that the victuals of those persons which should remaine there to plant, from the twentieth day of March, vnto the 20. day of Nouember; and their whole yeeres payment, should euery yeere be, as it were charged and raised out of the Companies third part, from yeere to yeere;

Neither should the Aduenturers bee any other way charged for them, but only for some fit quantity of Meale Mault, Beefe, Porke, Butter, Cheese, *Aqua vite*, and some other fit things to serue them in winter, vntill the Ships returne to them againe in the beginning of euery Summer; and then they are to be againe as of the Ships company.

In which time of winter, their labours vpon the land, in building of houses, sawing of boords, squaring of timber, manuring of land, and doing other seruices, may well defray the said charge, with good benefit ouer and about the same.

And then the second yeere, euery of those persons, which so shall remaine there, may haue their equall shares with the Fishermen, which may well pay their wages and charge that the Aduenturers should bee at for them, with farre greater benefit then in the first yeere.

This is the order and course which I haue long time had an opinion and considered of, wherby to aduance his

Maiesties good purpose, so as an orderly and beneficiall Plantation in *New-found-land*, is to be at first proceeded on, and not by carriage of beasts thither to till the Land, before such time as prouisions bee made for them to liue in Winter, which will require some time to fit Meddowes at first for hay, and fit houses for them.

A Ship of a hundred Tun burthen, being thus imployed, may also well carry in her the first yeere for increase, Hogs, Goates, and Poultry, which will not bee chargeable, nor pester much roome in the Ship, and they will proue and increase exceeding well there, as is already proued, and be at no charge in keeping of them there: And after the first yeere, the said Ship sayling thither with a lesse number of people, prouision being made there in readinesse, she may carry in her great store of Beasts, and prouision for them.

And for the better proceeding in this Plantation, it will bee good for such Aduenturers as shall imploy a Ship of 100. Tun, with 40. persons, to hire two small Barkes, neere the burthen of 30. Tun apiece by the moneth, to bee victualled and manned by them, which should serue as in a fishing voiage, with tenne persons in each Barke, and they should haue in euery of them, all prouisions fit to keep two Fisher-boates at Sea, either of them all the Summer, and then those Barkes may also well carry some beasts for increase; and they should depart hence before the Ship of a hundred Tun burthen, for some speciall seruices, to provide against the greater Shipariues, and then the Shippes of a hundred Tun, with 40. persons, need not depart out of England, before it bee towards the end of March; which Barks, if either of them be there timely in the yeere, it may bee, in many respects, worth much more for the good of the fishing voyage, and the said Plantation, then their hire by the moneth

moneth will amount vnto, for many reasons which I can deliuer.

And then taking that course, there may bee some sales made before-hand of a hundred thousand of fish, or a greater quantity to some Merchants, to be deliuered in *New-found-land*, and to receiue money for the same here in London, vpon Bills of Exchange. All which, by Gods assistance, may be well performed, and the bigger Ship also well loaden, to saile from thence to some good market, to make sales of the same.

And then one of those Barkes may load all such traine oyle as may bee gotten in the voyage, and returne with the same, where it may bee thought best to make sale thereof: And the other Barke may then load all such greene fish as may be made, and returne home to England, or elsewhere to dispose.

So it may be all well performed, and store of fish left for the prouision of those which are to stay in the Countrey to inhabit: and also for the Hogs and Water-fowle to feed on in the Winter when there is cause.

Now whether it may bee best to buy a Ship of 100. Tun burthen or bigger, to serue for the said voyage, or to hire such a one by the moneth, I leaue it to the consideration of such Adventurers.

**T**Hus it may be wel vnderstood, that the said Plantation will bee for the generall good of all his Maiesties Subiects, and not hurtfull to any: And it will be also a most especiall good for all those fishermen which yeerely trade there in fishing, what now it is, though they settle no people there to plant, whereby to keepe and maintaine their certaine places, there to salt and dry their fish on; by reason that those which shall inhabit there, will, vpon request, and some small gratuity, preferue



preserue their fishing Boates & stages yerely from spoiling, so as they may haue them and their Stages, and all commodious and necessary roomes most pleasantly, and in perfect readinesse, yeerely against their coming thither, which will vndoubtedly be worth vnto them in their fishing voyages, many thousands of pounds more yeerely then now it is, as it cannot bee denyed by any that knowes the manner and order of those voyages.

And whereas I haue formerly made but an estimate what number of fish forty persons being there so imployed, doe vsually take, and so all others may doe the like; and orderly make the same in the Summer time, when they haue set saile from England, in that voyage neere the end of March, and returned home from thence neere the twentieth day of September, such as haue in the same Summer, after they haue arrived there, felled and brought all their Timber, with great labor and paines out of the Woods, and spent aboue twenty dayes about the same, and in building of their Stages, and other large necessary roomes, to split, salt and dry their fish on, and also in building and repairing their fishing Boates, which hath beene more labour and paines to them in doing thereof, then all the taking and making of such a great quantity of fish as aforesaid, hath beene vnto such a number of men as aforesaid, so that it may be well conceiued, what an vspeakable charge, labor, and time is now yerely so ill spent by disorderly courses therein, which may bee well saued yeerely, and imployed to much better purpose in that Countrey, if order be taken so, as those Stages and fishing Boates may be there from yeere to yeere fitly preserued, and thereby will be not onely a greater benefit yerely more gotten then now there is, vnto all his Maiesties Kingdomes, but also many great perils at Sea,

in sailing thitherwards bound in such vnseasonable times of the yeere, and in such desperate manner as some men vse to doe, preuented; and also there will be yerely a greater abundance of fish the more taken, by continuing there a longer time to fish, then as now men vse to doe.

And whereas I haue before giuen but an estimate what such a quantity of fish so taken may yeeld, being a part thereof disposed away at *New-found-land*, and the greater quantity thereof transported from thence vnto *Marseiles*, and there sold as aforesaid: It may, as I suppose, disharten some men from aduenturing to further the said Plantation in that kinde; because it is well knowne, that in returning from *New-found-land*, vnto *Marseiles*, or to any other places within the Straites of *Gibraltar*, to make Sales and imployments of such fish, that the course by sea in sailing thither and returning from thence, is something long; and the perils that may happen in that course by Pyrats, and the Turkish Rouers, are very dangerous: Therefore I haue presumed more at large, to adde vnto my former Discourse this further encouragement and instruction, to those which may bee willing to aduenture with any of the aforesaid Vndertakers:

That if any such Aduenturers wil returne from thence with their fish into Spaine, or Portugall, the dangers of the sea are much lesse; and the course much shorter, then they are in sailing to *Marseiles*, and the price of such fish is commonly sold there at a very good price, and better returnes are to be had from Spaine, and Portugall, then from *Marseiles* in some yeeres:

And whosoeuer should returne from *New-found-land* with their Fish vnto any Port of the Coast of Biskay, which is very neere vnto vs, they shall most commonly finde a greater price for it there, then sometimes those

doe that saile with it vnto *Marseilles*, Spaine, or Portugall: forin some yeres a hundred English waight of such fish is sold there for aboue 80. Royals of plate which is 40. shillings. And whosoeuer so aduenturing, shall returne from *New-found-land* with his Fish vnto any of these Cities in France; as namely, Nauncé, Burdeaux, Rochell, Roane, or to diuers other places within that Kingdome, which is euen heere at our owne homies: That kind of Fish is in all the parts of France in so great request, and yeerely fels there at so great a price, and so good payment for it, as it is sold either in *Marseilles*, Spaine, Portugal, or the Coast of Biskay; and very good imployments are there to bee made, which will yeeld good profit, being brought into England, Scotland or Ireland.

Hauiug thus plainly expressed with what facility and profit the *New-found-land* Plantation may be orderly proceeded on, I haue thought good also to relate how such Aduenturers, to that Countrey, may yeerely make much greater benefit of trade, in returning from thence, then I haue as yet writtē, or that any man which I haue heard of, hath as yet put in practice, or spake of, leauing it to those that will make triall thereof, as their owne iudgements shall aduize them.

**I**T is well known, that from the *New-found-land*, home-ward bound, vnto a place called the Banke, which lyeth East from thence towards England, 25. leagues in the like altitude: (which banke is a land) and in most places 12. leagues broad; and in length North-east, and South-west, about 100. leagues; on which Banke there is no lesse then 20. sadome of water at any place, and there doe fish yerely aboue 100. saile of French Ships, Winter and Summer, som of them making two voyages there in a yere, and another voyage to some other place also in the same yere, and spend much time of the same yere at their

own home likewise: I haue oftner (sailing towards the *New-found-land*) met with some French Ships comming from thence, deepe loaden with Fish, in the first of Aprill, who haue taken the same there, in Ianuary, February, and March, which are the sharpest moneths in the yeere for stormes and cruel weather.

To which Banke may our Nation, such as will aduventure therein, doe great good in fishing, to saile from *New-found land* in the latter part of the summer, when the Fish begins to draw from that Coast, as commonly it doth when the Winter comes on; I meane, such shipping as are to be imployed by whomsoever may vndertake to plant there, and likewise any other Ships that saile thither a fishing, as now they vse to doe, who hauing disposed away such fish and traine oyle as they take there in the Summer time vnto merchants, as vsually euery yere some such as aduventure thither haue done, they may then (salt being made there, as it may be fitly and cheaply) take in therof a fit quantity, and fresh water, wood, fresh fowles, & other victual, & likewise a sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, & Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal, for taking of fish on the said bank, because such bait the French haue not, that saile purposely to fish there, but are constrained to bait their hookes with a part of the same Codfish which they take there, wherewith they load their Ships.

The which fish so yeerely taken there, is much larger, thicker and sweeter, then the same kind of fishes are, that are taken on the Coast of *New-found-land*, or those parts neere thereunto. Whereby it may bee well vnderstood to be much more necessary and beneficial, for such as will saile there to fish, to carry such kind of bait as aforesaid with them, to put on the hookes; & then they shal the more speedily load their ships thē the Frenchmen may possibly do, who haue there no such bait to fish withal, neither any

other fresh victuall of flesh kinde, wood, or fresh-water to dresse their meat withall, but onely such as they carry with them from France.

Whereby it may bee well conceiued, that the fishing which the Frenchmen haue there on the same Banke, is a very profitable trade vnto them: seeing they not onely faile thither of purpose to fish in the hardest time of winter, which is aboue 650. leagues distance from the nearest part of France; & in all which time do line vpon the Sea in a cold place, with but little wood, wherewith to make sometimes a good fire to dresse their meate, and to sit by to warme themselves. All which hardnesse of liuing so there, in that manner, the gaine which they make by the said fishing trade, doth make them greatly to delight therein; whereby it may be well vnderstood, to bee a far better trade for such as fish the Summer time at *New-found-land*, and will provide for that purpose; they may there reloade their Ships againe with good fish, in twenty dayes and lesse, comming thither so wel provided as aforesaid: and so they may then merrily at times sit by a good fire, when they haue laboured hard all day; whereby they will be the better able to take more fish there in a day, then so many Frenchmen shall be able to take in two dayes, and with a greater pleasure therein. And thus may any performe the said voyage homeward bound, in fit order, & be at no charge about trimming of any ship, which shall serue in such a voyage, but onely as is vsed euery yeere for the *New-found-land* voyage onely, and with a very small addition of Bread & Beere to be allowed more thereunto.

Neither neede the Masters and Sailers of any Ships that will vndertake the said voyage, prepare themselves with any other apparel or necessary prouisiōs, then they yeerely vse to doe for the *New-found-land* voyage onely.

Which



Which voyage, so to be performed from thence to the said Banke, I am of opinion, diuers men wil gladly vnder-take, when those Plantations, now lately intended to bee in that countrey, are orderly ferled; which is likely to proue very profitable, to any that will prepare themselves for that purpose, seeing it will be vnto such as a double voyage of benefit, and all vnder one charge.

And whosoeuer will so imploy Ships, they may saile with their loading so gotten there, vnto France; Portugall, or Spaine, where that kinde of fish doth vsually sell at a great price; and returne loaden from thence (by Gods assistance) yeerely against Christmas, with some Oyle, Wine, Fruit, and some Royals of Plate, or French Crownes, and so make foure voyages in three quarters of a yeere, and all vnder one setting forth from England, Scotland or Ireland. And then, such as shalbe so imployed in that voyage, may afterwards spend the time at their homes merrily, vntill it betowards Aprill in euery yeere, which is timely enough to set forth againe in the said voyages. And if any Ship so imployed, doe returne from thence directly home to England, that kinde of Fish will sell so well here, and is so good as any powdred Cod which is taken in the North Seas, or vpon the Coast of England or Ireland.

Thus briefly and plainly, but not curiously, I haue runne thorow my intended taske of my second motiues and reasons, which leade to the aduancement of his Maiesties most hopefull Plantation in the *New-found-land*; not that my resolution is any way to insinuate with the capacity, either of the highest, or meaner sort of people, thereby to inuite them to the setting forth of this great & happy enterprize, further then the solidity of the truth, and well grounded probabilities shall direct and leade them, but rather to informe their iudgments of the nat-

turall state, condition, benefits, and trades to that Countrey, which promiserh so many hopes; and those hopes so much assurance of a most flourishing & succesful issue, that indeede, to vie but few words for all, we need much desire to know such a Sister land as the *New-found-land* is, and to loue it as we should.

But as the smallest terrestriall action cannot possibly prosper, without Gods diuine assistance, to perfect and finish it: so this *great* worke, so pious and noble of it selfe, as tending to the propagation of so many Christian soules to God, will (by his eternall providence and great Mercy) be both furthered and blessed in the attempt, preservation; and establishing thereof.

As for my selfe, who out of mine owne experience, and the integrity of my thoughts, am confident, that the end wil crown the beginning of this most hopeful Plantation, I shall euer like a true-heated Englishman, and his Maiesties humble and faithfull Subiect, religiously desire and wish to see it in a faire forwardnesse & good proceeding: yet howsoeuer, as vertue is subiect and incident to be crossed, and maligned by the followers of vice; and that wee sometimes see many excellent and noble proiects strangled or made abortiue in their births: Euen so this great worke may (perhaps) be either blasted by some nipping whirlwinds at home, or decay and die, through some fatall & disastrous misfortune, in the miscarrying or vnskilfulnesse of such as may seeke, and so bee employed in the managing and conducting thereof, as many worthy attempts haue beene, by taking such vnfit agents and proceedings; which is a most speciall thing to be caretully looked vnto.

And is it should so happen by any such misleading therein (which God defend) in either of those worthy Vndertakers good purposes, or whomsoeuer, hauing already

or shall bee at any time thereunto well affected; let the fault then, gentle Reader, be imputed where it ought to be, and not vnto any illnesse of the Climate, which hath beene so well proued to be so healthfull as any other part of the world, neither to the Countrey, which is well knowne to be so fruitfull, as hath been before related: neither vnto those peaceable Seas there, which are very seldom tempestuous with any boisterous stormes, and do so plentifully abound with such great variety of severall sorts of fish, and multitude of Sea-fowles as hath bin likewise expressed; Neither let me, gentle Reader, that haue thus freely thrown my selfe with my mite into the treasury of my Countries good, be mis-censured for any thing which I haue written in this Discourse, which hath beene so worthily and well approued.

Now my desire is, for the auoiding of any such misleadings therein, and for the better proceedings & good successe thereof; that those people which are to bee employed thither, at first should be diligent people, and industrious to labour, and subiect to be directed by such as well vnderstand, how to employ euery severall person there at all times, not only in the fishing trade when that time serues; which indeede is the onely instrument and sinewe (as I conceaue) that is best like at the first to giue comfort, and hold life vnto so great and worthy a worke; and therefore requisite to be followed, in such maner as it may giue comfort vnto all such as shall be willing to aduenture therein; for as there is a speciall care taken euery where in time of haruest, to be industrious and careful, as well to reape & gather the sheaues from the fields into some places of safety in the summer time, as there is to till the Land, and sow the seede in the Winter season; So is there also a speciall regard to be had, that a prouident course be taken with all such, which are to be  
employed

employed to that countrey, that they should bee either skilfull or industrious to doe such things as shall bee fitting when time serues, and to bee directed by those that are well experienced therein; and then vndoubtedly it will giue great comfort vnto all such as are or shall bee pleased to bee vndertakers thereof, because that in the Summer time, when those great shoales of the Cod-fish draw to that coast to spawne, and take their fill on multitudes of smaller fishes, which they follow there, close to the clifles and sands; commonly about thirty dayes together, before they hale off from the shore againe, and in such manner, there come three severall Shoales of the Cod fishes in the Summer time: The one of them followes on the Herrings: the other followes the Capling, which is a fish like the Smelt: And the third followes the Squid, which is something like the Cuddell,

And at those times there vsually goe many boates forth a fishing from that coast, onely with but three men in each boate; And those three being fit Fishermen, will daily take at those times about 1200. of those Cod-fishes, fixe score to the hundred, and euery of those fishes with the Oyle which comes of them, being valued but at a penny for euery such fish, which is a cheape rate, it will amount to be worth fixe pound sterling, being splitted, salted, and dried, as the same ought to bee; wherein there is good industry, experience, and much iudgement to be vsed; otherwise, such fish cannot bee taken and fitly preserued, as is thought to bee, whereby to defray the charge, and bring profit withall to the Aduenturers, as I much desire that all such may haue; so that it may bee well vnderstood, it is good angling with the hooke and line there, when a single man may take in that imployment about forty  
shilling

shillings worth of fish day by day; for I haue often seene there, that those who haue bin most industrious in taking and well handling of such fish, haue certainly been most willing, fittest and readiest to build, and doe any other good seruice there, at such times whilest the fish fails; when some others that are vnskilfull in the one, will stand idly, and talke with their hands in their Gloues or Pockets, and doe but little to any purpose in the other; like vnto those that come on the Stage to act their part in a Comedy, but performe it not in any respect sufficiently; so that they are not onely scoffed and hift at by the beholders, but also those which are at the charge, and chiefe Actors thereof, receiue some disgrace and wrong therby: euen so I haue often known there some proper men of person, which haue not bin wel acquainted with those affaires; yet haue had some other good parts in them, and would speake well when they haue come from thence, yet neuer did they performe any thing there worthy of great commendations.

Thus, gentle Reader, I haue endeououred with much trauaile, expence, and losse of time, to make it plainly appeare, that it will bee honourable and beneficiall vnto all those that shall be willing to helpe aduance the said Plantation; although I expect to receiue but small benefit thereby to my selfe in acquainting you herewith, or for my great expence, & losse of time herein; yet howsoeuer it bee, I shall euer giue God the praise, if all others which shall be willing to aduenture therein, may make profit thereby, and I shall, among many great losses, and discontents which I haue had, I trust in God, beare this good content to my graue, that I haue euer bin a true louing Subject to my Prince and Countrey; and in the sollicitation by this my discourse, & otherwise, I haue dealt truly with his Maiesty, carefully and vprightly with all those which



shall be willing to assist the said Plantation.

Now if any which shall not bee willing, or it may be, not able to performe a part, for the perfecting of this great and most hopefull worke, should dislike that I haue thus laid open a gap for all his Maiesties Subiects into those grounds, which some men do seeme to challenge and appropriate, as it were, vnto themselves, so as if they would not haue all others of his Maiesties Subiects made acquainted with the trade & benefit, which is there like to be gotten, they may therein (as I conceiue in charity) be compared to be something like vnto *Esops* dog, which could eate no Hay, neither would he suffer the hungry Asse to feede thereon. Yet my hope is, that such may well vnderstand by what I haue written, that my true desire is, to shew vnto any of them, that by the said Plantation and trading to that Countrey, being so well followed, as it may orderly bee, that all his Maiesties Kingdomes, which now are beholding vnto other countries for some necessary commodities, might not only be furnished with the like from thence, but also in taking of such fish, as those Seas do yeeld at an easier rate then now we vse to haue them: whereby we may well serue France, Spaine, Portugall, Italy, and other places, much cheaper with that sort of fish, then any of these other nations shall be able to fetch the same from thence, and therby to haue and retaine all the trade of that country, vnto his Maiesties Subiects hands only: & that whereas there sail in some yeres to that country about 250. saile of Ships from England only, with aboue 5000. Englishmen in the, by whose labors there is yerely gottē into this Kingdome, about the sum of 135000.li. and also thereby many families set on worke and relieved: then it may be well vnderstood, what a great benefit and strength it will be, when there shall saile thither 500. saile of ships, and about 10000. seruiciable

ble Subiects in them, which will be able to gaine, with ſ  
helpe of ſuch numbers of other men, women, & children,  
as may yerely be ſo commodiouſly carried thither in few  
yeeres, when the Subiects are made acquainted with ſuch  
an orderly courſe, as may be taken for the aduancement of  
the ſaid Plantation, wherby there may be thus yerely got-  
ten not only much wealth, but alſo great ſtrength againſt  
ſuch time, as any Prince ſhuld break league with his Ma-  
ieſty, that then to haue in ſuch readineſſe 500. ſaile of his  
ſubiects Ships, ready to come from thence, with more  
then 10000. ſeruiſeable ſea-men in them, in leſſe time  
then 15. dayes warning, if the wind ſerue, which is ſo  
ſhort a time, as Saylers may bee preſt in ſome part of  
this Kingdom, and be able to come from thence vnto his  
Maieſties Nauy Royal at Chattam, vpon any occaſion of  
ſeruiſe.

The like ſtrength by Sea, there is not any other Prince  
in the world able to cal home vnto him in ſo ſhort a time  
of his owne ſubiects, from any one place of trading, if hee  
haue neuer ſo great occaſion.

Thus, God bleſſing the ſaid Trade and Plantation, it  
will be, not onely a great augmentation to his Maieſtie  
in his reuenues and cuſtomes, but alſo a general good vn-  
to al his Highneſſe Kingdoms, & Subiects, both in enrich-  
ing of Aduenturers in particular, & alſo in ſtrengthening  
the wall of defence, which God hath ſet about our native  
neſt, Great Brittain, namely, Nauigation, which muſt  
needs be much cheriſhed and furniſhed by this Semina-  
ry of Fiſhers, imployed in ſuch Colonies, and out of that  
ſhoale, will be alwaies in readines and of ability to bee  
translated higher; from fiſhing veſſels, into fighting  
Ships Royall; and ſo are alwaies vſefull for peace or war,  
merchandize or defence, as the occaſions of our eſtate  
and welfare ſhall require.



## *A Conclusion to the former Discourse,* with a Relation of something omitted, touching the Natives of that Countrey: As also of a strange Creature seene there; and likewise the reason why I have not set forth a Map of the New-found-land, in this Booke.

**H**onorable Reader: When you have perused such most worthy approbation as my former Discouery, and Inuitation hath receined; which giues me euen an assurance, it will also receine good acceptance from all his Maiesties Subiects, when it shall be presented unto you: and if it doe so appeare, I shall bee the better encouraged to set forth, what I haue taken notice of, in my travels to that Countrey, concerning the seuerall depths of the water, and diuersities of the ground in euery seuerall depth that hath come in the Tasso, on the end of the Lead, when it hath bene cast into the Sea, which I conceiue to be necessary for those that shall henceforth trade thither, because as yet, no man to my knowledge, hath vndertaken: and whatsoeuer it may please his Maiesty, or the State shall seeme good to command mee, I shal be ready with my life and meanes to make a perfect discouery and description of the seuerall Head-lands, Bayes, Harbours, and Rodes, for Ships to anchor; as also the Ilands, Rockes, and Shelves round about the New-found-land; which as yet no man hath done: neither are there (I suppose) but few men of his Maiesties Subiects, that did at any time saile round about the Land, betweene the continent of America and that, whereby to set forth a true Map of that Countrey, which as yet there is not, but imaginarity, because such as haue usually trauelled there, haue alwaies made their Voyages in the Harbours and Rodes on the East, and Southmost parts of that land, but neuer on the West and North parts thereof; and so by such an employment, there is great hope, that some other good discoueries of trade may be made in other parts of that countrey, and also with the natives there; not onely with those which liue in the North and West-most parts of the land,

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but also with those which border in the maine continent of America, neere thereunto. For it is well knowne, they are a very ingenious and subtil people (as it hath often appeared in diuers things) so likewise are they tractable, when they haue beene gently and politickly dealt withall: also they will seeke to reuenge any wrongs done unto them, or their Woolues: for in the North parts of that country they marke their Woolues in the Eares with seuerall markes, as is used here in England on Sheep, and other beasts, which hath beene well approued: for the Woolues in those parts are not so violent as Woolues are in other countries. For no man that I euer heard of, could say, that any Wolfe, Leopard, Beare, or any other beasts did euer set upon any man or boy in the New-found-land, although diuer times some men haue beene by themselves in the Woods and sleeping, when they haue suddenly come neere unto them, & those beasts haue, presently upon sight of any Christian, speedily run from them. Neither are there any Snakes, Toades, Serpents, or any other venomous Wormes, that euer were knowne to hurt any man there, but only a very little nimble fly (the least of al other Flies) which is called a Muskeito; those Flies seeme to haue a great power and authority upon all loytering and idle people that come to the New-found-land: because they haue this property, that when they finde any such lying lazily, or sleeping in the Woods, they will presently be more nimble to seize on them, then any Sergeant will be to arrest a man for debt: Neither will they then leane stinging or sucking out the blood of such sluggards, until, like a Beadle, they bring him home to his Master, where he should labour: in which time of loytering, those Flies will so brand such idle persons in their faces, that they may be knowne from others, as the Turkes doe their slaves.

Now by what I haue written, it may bee well understood, there is great hope that those parts of the world will yeeld seuerall commodities of exceeding worth, wheron diuers good employments may be made to set a worke great numbers of his Maiesties poore Subiects. For it is well knowne, that the Natives of those parts haue a great store of exceeding good red Oker, wherewith they use to colour their bodies, Bowes, Arrowes, and cannowes, in a painting manner; which cannowes are their Boats, that they use to goe to sea in, which are built in shape like the Wherries on the Riuer of Thames, with small timbers, no thicker nor broader then hoops; and instead of boordes, they use the barks of Birch trees, which they sew very artificially and close together, and then overlay the seames with Turpentine, as Pitch is used

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on the seamewes of Ships, and Boats: And in like manner they use to se the barks of Spruce and Firre trees, round and deepe in proportion like a Brasse Kettle, to boyle their meat in, as it hath been well approved by diuers men; but most especially to my certaine knowledge, by three Mariners of a Ship of Taplon in the County of Deuon; which Ship riding there at anchor neere by me, at the Harbor called Hearts-ease, on the North side of Trinity Bay, and being robbed in the night, by the Sauages, of their apparell, and diuers other provisions, did the next day seeke after them, and happened to come suddenly where they had set up three Tents, & were feasting, hauing three such Cannowes by them, and three Pots made of such rinds of trees, standing each of them on three stones, boyling, with twelue Fowle in each of them, euery Fowle as big as a Widgeon, and some so big as a Ducke: they had also many such Pots so sewed, and fashioned like leather Buckets, that are used for quenching of fire, and those were full of the yolkes of Egges, that they had boyled hard, and so dried small as it had been powder-Sugar, which the Sauages used in their Broth, as Sugar is often used in some meats. They had great store of skins of Deere, Beuers, Beares, Seales, Otters, and diuers other fine skins, which were excellent well dressed; as also great store of seuerall sorts of flesh dried & by shooting off a Musket towards them, they all ran away naked, without any apparell, but only some of them had their hats on their heads, which were made of Seales skins, in fashion like our hats, sewed handsomly, with narrow bands about them, set round with fine white shels. All their three Cannowes, their flesh, skins, yolkes of Egges, Targets, Bowes and Arrowes, and much fine Okar, and diuers other things they tooke and brought away, & shared it among those that tooke it; and they brought to me the best Cannowe, Bowes and Arrowes, and diuers of their skins, and many other artificiall things worth the noting, which may seeme much to invite us to finde out some other good trades with them, which God grant may be speedily put in practise.

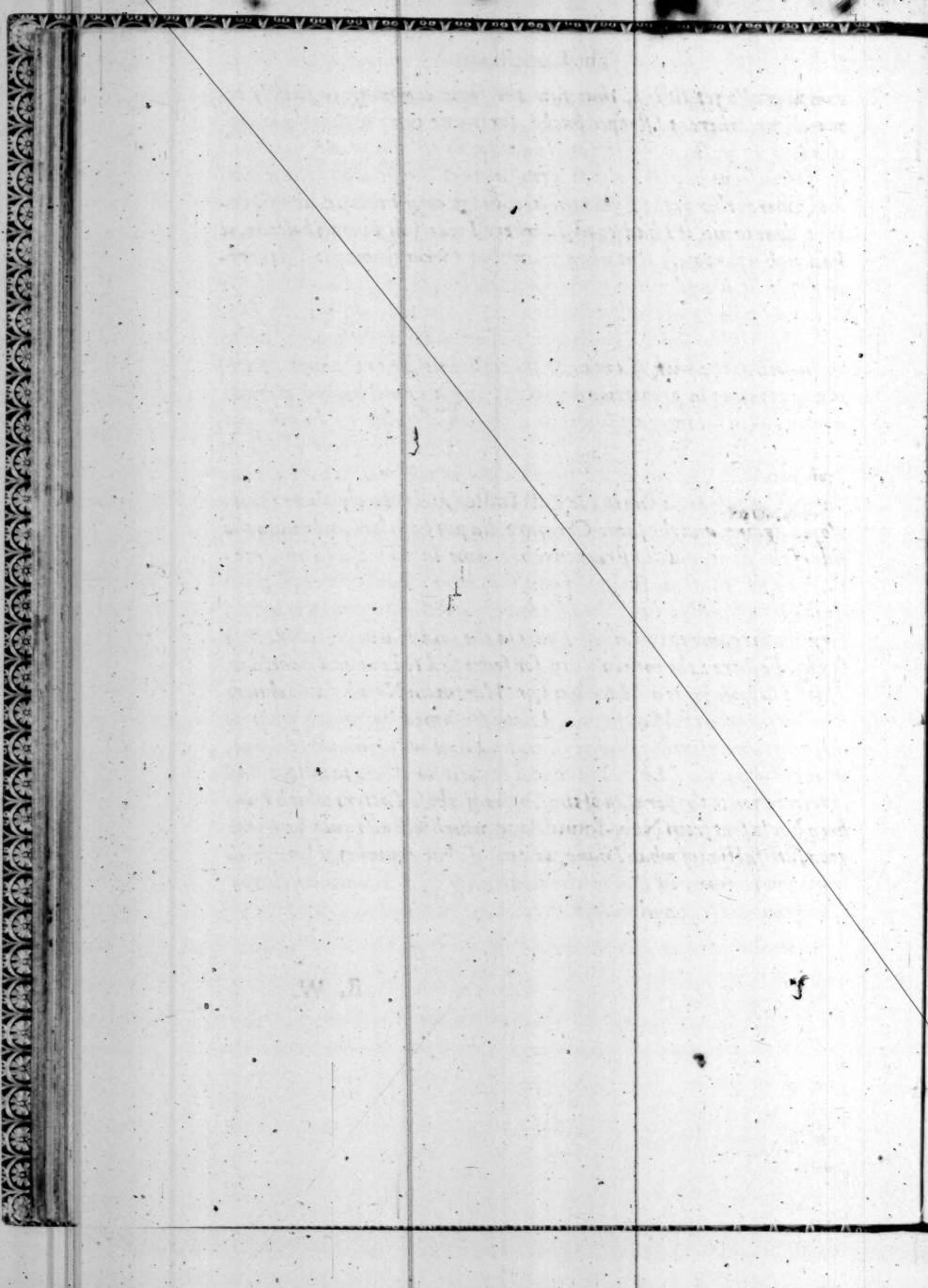
Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange Creature, which I saw there in the yere 1610. in a morning early, as I was standing by the Riuer side, in the Harbor of Saint Iohns, which very swiftly came swimming towards me, looking cheerfully on my face, as it had bin a woman: by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, eares, necke, and forehead, it seemed to be so beautiful, & in those parts so wel proportioned, hauing round about the head many blue streaks, resembling haire, but certainly it was no haire, for I beheld it long, and another of my



## The Conclusion.

company also yet living, that saw the same comming so swiftly towards me, whereat I stepped backe: for it was come within the length of a long Pike, supposing it would haue sprung aland to me, because I had oftenseene huge Whales to spring a great height aboue the water, and diuers other great Fishes the like; and so might this strange Creature done to me, if I had stood still where I was (as I verily beleene, it had such a purpose.) But when it saw that I went from it, it did thereon dine a little under water, & swam towards the place where a little before I landed, and it did often looke backe towards me; whereby I beheld the shoulders & backe downe to the middle, to be square, white & smooth as the back of a man; & from the middle, to the hinder part, it was poynting in proportion something like a broad hooked Arrow: how it was in the forepart from the necke and shoulders, I could not discerne; but it came shortly after, to a Boat in the same Harbour (wherein one William Haukrige then my seruant was,) that hath bin since a Captaine in a ship to the East Indies, and is lately there so employed againe; and the same Creature did put both its hands vpon the side of the Boat, and did strine much to come in to him, and diuers others then in the same Boat; whereat they were afraid, & one of them stricke it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them: and afterwards it came to two other Boats in the said Harbour, where they lay by the shore: the men in them for feare fled to land and beheld it. This (I suppose) was a Maremaid, or Mareman: Now because diuers haue writ much of Maremaids, I haue presumed to relate what is most certaine, of such a strange Creature that was thus there seene, whether it were a Maremaid or no, I leaue it for others to iudge: And so referre you to the perusal of the Copies of those Letters which haue been lately sent from New-found-land, which will also giue you some good satisfaction of what I haue written of that countrey, whereby to bring you the more in loue to the embracing of a Plantation there: God grant to blesse and prosper, &c.

R. W.





The Coppy of a letter from Captaine Edward Wynne, Gouvernour of the Colony at Ferri-land, within the Prouince of Analon, in Newfoundland, vnto the Right Honourable Sir George Caluert, Knight, his Maiesties Principall Secretary, Iuly 1622. who arriued there with his Company in Iuly 1621.

*May it please your Honour:*

**V**Pon the 17. day of May, I receiued heere your Letters of the 19. of February from the hands of *Robert Storing*. Vpon the 26. of the same, a ship of Master *Iernins*, with your people and prouision, arriued here in safety: and from the hands of Captaine *Powell* I receiued then your Honours Letters of y<sup>e</sup> 14. of March. And vpon the last of Iune Master *James* came hither, from Renouze, & the Salt-maker Master *John Hickson*; from whose hands I receiued two Letters more: that by Master *James* being of the 4. of May, and the other by *Hickson* of the 10. of the same.

All these being receiued by me, with an humble and a most thankfull hand, first, vnto God for your Honours health, and next, to your Honour for your continuall fauour towards me, beseeching the same Almighty God, long and long to continue your health, to the aduancement of his glory, both here, at home and else-where: I most humbly pray you to build vpō my dutifull care and diligence, in the setting forwards and following of your  
Honours

Honours businesse, euen to your best aduantage, and aduancement of the worke, and also that I shall bee a dutifull obseruer of your pleasure and commandement.

And so with the like humility, I do present your Honour with the good rydings of all our healths, safety and good successe in our proceedings (Gods holy Name be praised for it.) It followeth now (as my duty requireth) that I render vnto your Honour a due account of what hath bin done by vs here this yeere, and of all things else, which appertaines vnto me to doe.

Therefore it may please your Honour, that as soone as I had deliuered my last Letters of the fifth of September, I immediately addressed my selfe onely to our businesse: Norwithstanding our diligent labour and extraordinary paynes-taking, it was Alhallontide before the first range of building was fitted for an habitable being. The which being forty foure foot of length, and fiftene foot of bredth, containing a hall eightene foot long, an entry of sixe foot, and a cellar of twenty foot in length, and of the height, betweene the ground floore and that ouer head about eight foote, being deuided aboue, that thorowout into foure chambers, and foure foot high to the roose or a halfe story. The roose ouer the hall, I couered with Deale boords, and the rest with such thatch as I found growing here about the Harbor, as sedge, flagges and rushes, a farre better covering then boords, both for warmth and titenesse. When I had finished the same with onely one Chimney of stoneworke in the hall, I went forward with our kitchen, of length eightene foot, twelue foote of breadth, and eight foote high to the eues, and walled vp with stone-worke, with a large Chimney in the same. Ouer the Kitchen I fitted another Chamber. All which with a staire-case and conuenient passages, both into the Kitchen & the roome ouer it, were all finished by Christmas eue. This is all the building that wee haue beene able to accomplish before Christmas.

Many things else were done by vs in the *interim*, as the getting home of timber trees, firewood, the raising vp of a face of defence to the waterside ward, with the earth that wee digged both for cellar and Kitchen roome, (which we found a very laborious

laborious worke) also the sowing of some wheate for a triall, and many other businesses beside.

After Christmas, we employed our selues in the woods, especially in hard weather, whence wee got home as many boord-stocks, as afforded vs about two hundred boords, & about two hundred timber trees besides: wee got home as many trees, as serued vs to palizado into the Plantation about foure Acres of ground, for the keeping off both of man and beast, with post and rayle seuen foote high, sharpened in the toppe, the trees being pitched vpright and fastened with spikes and nayles.

Wee got also together as much fire-wood, as will serue vs yet these two moneths. Wee also fitted much garden ground for seede, I meane Barley Oates, Pease, and Beanes.

For addition of building, we haue at this present a Parlor of foureteene foote besides the chimney, and twelue foote broad, of conuenient height, and a lodging Chamber ouer it; to each a Chimney of stone-work with Staires and a Stairecase, besides a tenement of two roomes, or a story and halfe, which serues for a Store-house till we are otherwise provided. The Forge hath bene finished this fve weekes: the Salt-worke is now almost ready. Notwithstanding this great taske for so few hands, wee haue both Wheat, Barley, Oates, Pease and Beanes about the quantity of two Acres. Of Garden roome about halfe an Acre: the corne, though late sowne, is now in earing: The Beanes and the goodliest Pease that I euer saw, haue flourished in their bloomes this twenty dayes. Wee haue a plentifull Kitchin garden of Lettice, Raddish, Carrets, Coleworts, Turneps and many other things. Wee haue also at this present, a flourishing medow of at least three Acres, with many hay-cocks of exceeding good hay, and hope to fit a great deale more against another yeere. In the beginning of the last Winter, we sunke a well, of fixteene foote deepe in the ground; the which affords vs water in a sufficient measure. The timber that we haue got home first & last, is about fve hundred trees of good timber. There haue been about three hundred boords, besides the former, sawed since the arriual of Captaine *Powell*. Wee haue also broken much ground for a Brew-house room and other Tenements. We haue a Wharfe



in good forwardnes towards the Low water-marke. So that our  
indeuour that way affords a double benefit, the one of ridding  
and preparing the way to a further work, the other of winning so  
much void or waste ground, to so necessary a purpose, as to en-  
large this little roome, whereon (with your Honours leaue and li-  
king) I hope to fortifie: so that within the same, for the comfort of  
neighbour-hood, another row of building may be so pitched, that  
the whole may bee made a pretty streete.

For the Countrey and Climate: It is better, and not so cold as  
England hitherto. My comfort is, that the Lord is with your Ho-  
nour, and your designs: for we haue prospered to the admira-  
tion of al the beholders in what is don. And thus with my humble  
dutie remembred, I rest,

*Your Honours most humble and  
faithfull seruant,*

EDWARD WYNNE.

Ferryland 28 July 1622.

*Postscr.*

The ship with the rest of our prouision arriued  
here this morning: and what is omitted by me, shall  
by Gods helpe shortly bee performed. Your Honour  
hath greater hopes here, then heretofore I haue beene  
able to discerne. All things succcede beyond my ex-  
pectation.

*The*

*The Contents of a Letter to Master Secretary Caluett, from  
Capitaine Daniel Powell, who conducted the new supply of men, that  
went for the Plantatio, the last spring, dated Ferryland 28. July 1622*

*Right Honourable:*

**M**ay it please your Honour to vnderstand, that on the 18  
of Aprill, my selfe, and all the company, whose names  
I sent you in the List, by my last from Plymouth, tooke  
shipping there, and on the 26. of May we all arriued  
safe and in good health in **New-found-land**: their iourney pro-  
ued so long by reason of much contrary winds: where he found  
the Gouvernour and all his company in good health, as they all  
continue in the same, praysed be God. The Coast and Harbours  
which he sailed by there, are so bold and good, as that he doth  
assure himselfe there can be no better in the world: and the land  
whereon the Gouvernour hath planted, good and commodious,  
that, for the quantity he thinkes there is no better in many parts  
of England, and his house strong and well contriued, standeth  
very warme, at the foot of an easie ascending hill, so as no cold  
can offend it, although it be accounted the coldest Harbor in the  
Land, and the Seas doe make the Land behind it to the South-  
East, being neere 1000. Acres of good ground for hay, feeding  
of Cattell, and plenty of Wood, almost an Island, safe to keepe a-  
ny thing from rauinous beasts: he hath since his arriual there, bin  
abroad, and findes much good ground for Medow, Pasture, and  
arable, which will giue comfort and helpe to the present Planta-  
tion, and quickly ease your Honours charge, and doth desire to  
bee furnished with thirteene men, and to giue him leaue to settle  
himself nere vnto the harbor of Agasort: he makes no doubt (God  
blessing his indeuours) but to giue Master Secretary, and the rest  
of the Vndertakers such content, that they shall haue good incou-  
ragemēt to proceed further therin. So he humbly takes leaue, and  
will euer rest ready to doe Master Secretary all possible seruice to  
the vtmost of his power.

*Your Honours humbly  
at command,*

Daniel Powell.  
*The*



*The Coppy of another Letter to Master Secretary  
Caluert, from Captaine Wynne, of the 17. of  
August, 1622.*

*May it please your Honour ;*

**V** Pon the 17. day of May, your Honours Letters of the  
19. of February, I receiued here from the hands of *Robert Stoning, &c.* And so forward, as in his former Let-  
ter of the 28. of Iuly, relating the manner and propor-  
tion of their building.

We haue Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and cod-  
ded, and though the late sowing and setting of them might oc-  
casion the contrary, yet it ripens now so fast, that it carries the  
likelihood of an approaching haruest.

We haue also a plentifull Kitchin-Garden of many things, and  
so ranke, that I haue not seene the like in England. Our Beanes are  
exceeding good : our Pease shall goe without compare ; for they  
are in some places as high as a man of an extraordinary stature :  
Raddish as big as mine arme : Lettice, Cale or Cabbedge, Tur-  
rens, Carrets, and all the rest is of like goodnesse Wee haue a  
Medow of about three Acres ; it flourished lately with many  
cockes of good hay, and now it is made vp for a Winter feeding.  
We hope to be well fitted with many Acres of Medow against  
another yeere : of Pasture land, wee haue already to serue at least  
three hundred heads of Cattell : and to all this, if it please God, a  
good quantity of seed-ground shall be fitted, and such buildings  
as we shall be able to accomplish.

Now

Now in the next place it may please your Honour to vnderstand; That touching this Countrey, the Summer time heere is so faire, so warme, and of so good a temperature, that it produceth many hearbs and plants very wholesome, medicinable and delectable, many fruit trees of sundry kinds, many sorts of Berries wholesome to eate, and in measure most abundant; in so much as many sorts of birds and beasts are reliued with them in time of Winter, and whereof with further experience I trust to finde some for the turne of Dyers.

Our high leuels of land are adorned with Woods, both faire and seemely to behold and greene all Winter. Within Land there are Plaines innumerable, many of them containing many thousand Acres, very pleasant to see to, and wel furnished with Ponds, Brooks, Riuer, very plentifull of sundry sorts of fish, besides store of Deere, and other Beasts that yeeld both foode & furre. Touching the soyle, I finde it in many places, of goodnesse far beyond my expectation: the earth as good as can be: the grasse both fat and vntious; and if there were store of Cattell to feede it vp, and with good ordering, it would become a most stedfast nourishment, whereof the large breed of Cattell to our Northerne plantation, haue lately given proofes sufficient, though since, they haue bin most shamefully destroyed. The ayre here is very healthfull, the water both cleere and wholesome, & the Winter short & tolerable, continuing only in January, February, and part of March; the day in Winter longer then in *England*, the nights both silent and comfortable, producing nothing that can be said either horrid or hideous. Neither was it so cold here the last Winter as in *England* the yeere before. I remember but three seuerall dayes of hard weather indeed, and they not extreme neither; for I haue knowne grater frosts, and farre greater snowes in our own Countrey. At the *Brislow* Plantation, there is as goodly Rye now growing, as can be in any part of *England*: they are also well furnished with Swine, and a large breed of Goates, fairer by far, then those that were sent ouer at the first. The stones, kernels and seeds that *Stoning* brought me, were put into the ground presently after his arriual, the which are already of a pretty growth, though late set; for they came to my hands but vpon the 17. of May. The vines that came from *Plimmouth*, doe prosper very well: nay, it is to be assured,

assured, that any thing that growes in *England*, will grow and prosper very well heere: whereby it plainly appears vnto your Honour, what manner of Countrey the same is. Therefore it may please you to giue credit vnto no man that shall seeme to vrge the contrary. And for my part, seeing that by the providence of God, and your Honours meere fauour towards me, this imployment is false to my lot, I trust that neither Gods grace in me, nor the experience that I haue gained by the trauels of my youth, will suffer me to wrong your Honour. Farre be it from mee to goe about to betray you and my Countrey, as others haue don that haue bin imployed in the like trust. I trust also, that what I haue vndertaken either by word or writing, will bee found the Characters of a true and zealous minde, wholly deuoted vnto your Honours seruice, the good of my poore distressed Countreimen, and to the aduancement of Gods glory.

It may please your Honour to vnderstand, that our Saltmaker hath performed his part with a great deale of sufficiency, by whom I haue sent your Honour a barrell of the best Salt that euer my eyes beheld, who with better settling doth vndertake to better this, which hee hath made already. I shall humbly also desire you to remember my last yeeres suit, that our delicate Harbours and Woods may not be altogether destroyed. For there haue bin rinded this yere not so few as 30000. trees, & they heaue out ballast into the Harbors, though I looke on. It may likewise please your Honour to giue expresse order; First, that such as be sent hither hereafter, may bee such men as shall bee thought fit, and may be such men as shalbe of good strength: wherof we stand in need of sixe Masons, foure Carpenters, two or three good Quarry men, a Slator or two, a Lyme-burner, and Lyme stones, a good quantity of hard Laths, a couple of strong maids, that (besides other worke) can both brew and bake, and to furnish vs with wheelles, hempe, and flaxe, and a conuenient number of West-countrey laborers to fit the ground for the Plough.

Secondly, that no more boyes and girls be sent hither, I meane vpon your Honors charge, nor any other persons which haue not bin brought vp to labour: for they are vnfit for these affaires.

Thirdly, your Honor of necessity must send some Gunnes and a Gunner with his necessities: for the place and time doe require it.



It. It is a durable Chattel; they will command the Harbor and secure all. We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clapboords, more Iron & Steele, Bricke, some Lime, and Tiles for to begin, whilst the Slate-quarry is in fitting. A compleate Magazine of all things will be necessary, with victuals, linnen, woollen for apparell & bedding, with better couerlets, shooes of wet leather, Irish stockins, coorse knit-hose, coorse tickes, good flocks in cask, and in stead of cloth, coorse mingled kerfies, and no canuase suirs, nor any ready made: But otherwise it may please your Honour to send Taylors, such as will helpe to gard the place, and doe other things. The like of other Trades-men, and all to be furnished out of the Magazine, vpon account. I went to *Formyse* and *Renouze*, vpon the fourth of this moneth, to buy salt for your Honour against the next yeere, because it is so deare in England, and that which is now bought for the next yeeres fishing, amounts to the number of 186. hogs-heads. It may please your Honor, that another Iron mill, and two Bridewell mills may be sent hither, & then our bread-corne may be sent vnground: and if at any time it should happen to take wet, it may be dried againe. We want a doozen of leather buckets, a Glazier, some glew, rats-bane, two fowling peeces of fixe foote in the barrell, and one of seuen foote, with a mould to cast shot of seuerall sizes for fowling.

The last yeere I shewed your Honour of much courtesie receiued from sundry Masters: many this yeere haue done the like, though some likes not our flourishing beginning and prosperity. Howsoeuer, I haue proceeded with a great deale of care and respect vnto your Honours commandements, to vse them with all humanity. I hope you will be pleased to send vs the Plough next yeere, and Gunnes; for the time requires it. And so I conclude,  
resting

Your Honours most humble,  
thankesfull and faithfull  
seruant,

Ferryland 17.  
August, 1622.

R

Edward Wynne.  
The

The names of all those that stay with  
me this yeere.

Captaine Powell.	Henry Dake, Boats-master.
Nicholas Hoskins.	William Sharpus, Tailor.
Robert Stoning.	Eliz. Sharpus, his wife.
Roger Fleshman, Chirurgion	John Bayly.
Henry Dring, Husbandman.	Anne Bayly, his wife.
Owen Euans.	Widdow Bayly.
Mary Russell,	Ioseph Parfcer.
Sibell Dee, maide.	Robert Row, Fisherman.
Elizabeth Kerne.	Philip lane, Cooper.
Jone Iackson.	William Bend. } Boats-
Thomas Wilson.	Peter Worron. } masters.
John Prater.	Ellis Hinckson. }
James Benell, Stone-layer.	Digory Fleshman. } Boyes.
Benjamin Hacker, quarry'-mā	Richard Higgins. }
Nich. Hinckson.	
Robert Bennet.	
William Hatch.	

} Girles.

} Smithes.

} Carpen-  
ters.

In. all 32.

I looke for a Mafon, and one more out of the  
Bay of Conception.

The Coppy of a Letter from N.H. a Gentleman liuing at Ferry-  
land in New-found-land, to a worthy friend W. P. of the  
18. of August, 1622.

SIR,

**M**Y humble seruice remembred; accounting my selfe  
bound vnto you in a double bond, namely, loue, and  
duty: I could not be vn-mindfull to shew the same vn-  
to you in these rude lines, thereby to acquaint you  
with our health, the temperature of our Countrey, and the com-  
modities

modities and blessings therein. And first, for the first: Concerning our health, there is not any man amongst our company, that hath beene sicke scarcely one day since he came, but hath bin able to follow his worke. The Climate differs but little from *England*, and I my selfe felt lesse cold heere this Winter, then I did in *England* the Winter before, by much. The ayre is sweeter: for I neuer smelt any euill saour in the Countrey, nor saw any venomous creature. Gods blessings vpon this Land are manifold: As for Wood and Water, it passeth *England*: the one most sweete in growing and burning, the other most pleasant to taste, and good to drinke. For in the Whitson-holydaies (I taking with me *Master Stoning*) did coast some ten miles into the Countrey, Westward from our Plantation, to make some discovery of the country and to kill a Deere; and being some 5. miles into the Land, where we lodged that night, we found much Champion ground, and good leuels, of one, two, three or foure hundred Acres together, and at the foote of each Mountaine and small hill, we alwaies met with a faire fresh Riuer, or a sweete brooke of running water, whereof we freely dranke, and it did quench my thirst as well as any Beere, and much refresh vs both, and neuer offended our stomackes at all. Wee travelled three dayes, but found no Deere saue their footings, which came to passe by meanes of a great fire that had burned the Woods, a litle before, ten miles compasse. It began betweene *Formouse* and *Aquafort*: it burned a weeke, and then was quenched by a great raine.

I know not who, or what he was that gaue fire to it, but I thinke hee was a seruant hired by the deuill to doe that wicked deede, who (I do not doubt) will pay him for his worke. In the night, the Woolues being neer, did something affright vs with their howlings, but did not hurt vs: for we had dogs fire and sword to welcome them. As for Beares, although there be many, they beare vs no ill will, I thinke, for I haue eaten my part of two or three, and take no hurt by them. Foxes are here many, and as subtil as a Fox, yet wee coozened many of them of their rich coates, which our worthy Governour keepes carefully, as also of *Cattagenas* and Otters, whose coverings we preserve as fitting presents for greater persons. The Fowles and Birds of the Land are Partridges,

Curlues, Fillidaies, Black-birds, Bulfinches, Larks, Sparrowes, and such like. Those of the Sea, are Goose, Duckes of foure sorts, Capderace, Teale, Snipes, Penguyns, Muirres, Hounds, Sanderlins, Redshankes and others; all very fat, sweete and wholesome. The Fowles of prey, are Tereels, Goshawkes, Faulcons, Laners, Sparhawkes, Gripes, Ospries, Owles great and small, Rauens, Gulls, Pitterils, and some others; and of most of these sorts I haue killed many. As for the plenty of Codfish, it is well knowne vnto you. Salmones, Eeles, Mackarell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish, Hollibuts, Floukes, Lobsters, Crabs and Muskels: All, and more then all these are here in great plenty, very good and sweete meate. The wild fruit and Berries, are smal Peares, Cherries, Nuts, Resberries, Strawberries, Barberries, Dew-berries, Hurtleberries, with others, all good to eate. Many faire Flowers I haue seene heere, which I cannot name, although I had learned *Gerrards* Herbal by heart. But wilde Roses are here both red and damaske, as fragrant and faire as in *England*. All our Corne and seeds haue prospered well, and are already growne almost to perfect maturity. What shall I say? To say that I know not, I dare not. Thus much I know, as an eye-witnesse, & much more good the Countrey doth promise to shew me: the which, when I see you, my heart shal command my tongue to certifie you. Our Gouvernours Letters (I doubt not) will bring you newes at large: I wrote but this in haste, to satisfie my selfe, and shew my duty, desiring you to lookethorow it, as thorow a prospectiue glasse, wherein you may discern a farre off; what I haue seene neere hand, and see that your poore well-wishing friend is alive, and in good health at *Ferryland*, who in the lowest step of duty takes his leaue, with prayers for your preservation, and will euer remaine,

Your seruant to be  
commanded,

*Ferryland*, 18.  
August, 1622.

N. H.

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